B.S.A. MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY A. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 95 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

B.S.A. Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamer.		Tons.
1921				
23rd June	..	"NEURALIA"	..	9,082
2nd July,	..	"KASHGAR"	..	8,840
9th „	..	"KARMALA"	..	8,983
16th „	..	"DELTA" †	..	8,087
23rd „	..	"NARKUNDA"*	..	16,115
30th „	..	"MOREA"	..	10,890
6th August	..	"CALEDONIA"	..	7,572
13th „	..	"SYRIA" †	..	6,683
20th „	..	"MANTUA"*	..	10,902
27th „	..	"DEVANHA"	..	8,092

† "DELTA" / "SYRIA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

* "NARKUNDA" / "MANTUA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
24th June	.. "KALYAN"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
24th „	.. "MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
27rd „	.. PURNEA ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
28th „	.. CHAKLA	Karachi direct 5 am
29th „	.. TAROBA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
13, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
...s Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	23rd June
...ay Maru	.....	18rd June	10th June
...g Maru	K. Yamaguchi	30th June	10th July

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

...d Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Ikai	4668.	20th June	30th June,
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	0 h June	11th July.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339.	10th July	31st July.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura	3359	31st „	12th „
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6074	15th Aug.	29th „

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES::—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. P. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 995,00
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Baru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital .....Rs. 7,58,73,53
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....Rs. 5,81,11,46

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,800

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Surabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL 60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20 59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold

Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtnec	
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS

ESPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.

IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals Bacteriological and other apparatus. Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.

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Chemical Works
Manictolla, Calcutta.

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9, Bonfield; Lane, Calcutta

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Brightness! **Permanency**

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BOMBAY, No. 4.

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According to the Goc. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or
809, Bow Bazar,
Street Calcutta.

The Chief Agents
D. SEN & CO.,
1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance ompanies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
309, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,776.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayai
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltervreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed. Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application. The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approval Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction as caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIOSS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL,	MOFUSSIL
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3 8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two competent DRAUGHTSMEN. Pay according to qualifications. One having worked in an Architect's office will be preferred. Apply immediately to MR. B. G. Desai, Architect, 91 Medows Street.
A C9765

DRAUGHTSMAN, Senior and Junior—wanted at once for new Mill in North Bombay. Must have had sound training and experience. Good opportunity. Give summary of experience and salary required to Box No. 5011 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 9771

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

WANTED—A GRADUATE SENIOR TRANSLATOR able to translate from Arabic, Persian and Urdu into English and vice versa. Pay Rs. 150-5-200 with good prospects. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before 30th June. Candidate selected will be on probation for a year. SHEIKH YAKUB V. M., Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay.
A C 9798

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics, One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June. MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY CO., LTD.—RECRUITMENT OF STAFF FOR THE ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.—Applications are invited immediately for all classes of Subordinate Staff.

AGENCY.—Heads of Sections and Junior Clerks.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.—STATION and RUNNING STAFF viz.—Station Master, Assistant Station Masters, Signallers-in-charge, Signallers, Booking and Assistant Booking Clerks, Luggage and Parcel Clerks, Transhipment Clerks, Checkers, Tally Clerks, Ticket Collectors Goods and Assistant Goods Clerks, Trains Clerks, Number Takers Yard Foremen, Station Clerks, Guards, Brakesmen.

JETTIES.—Shed Officers, Assistant Shed Officers, Shed Writers, Import Clerk, Shed Jute Clerks, Delivery Clerks, Gunners, Tea Clerks, Gate Clerks (retired Military Punjabi Staff preferable) and Cranemen.

CLERICAL.—Clerks experienced in Claims, Audit, Refunds, Records, Trains and Accounts Section work.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Indian English Speaking and non-English Speaking Drivers, Firemen, Shunters, Carriage Examiners and Assistant Carriage Examiners, Workshop Staff in all branches of a Railway Locomotive Workshop, Time Keepers, etc.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.—Accountants and Clerks versed in all branches of Audit Department work.

PRESS.—Machine men, Compositors, Distributors, etc.

STORES DEPARTMENT.—Clerks for Accounts and Records, Depot Storekeeper, Stock-Holders, Receivers and Despatcher, Khalasies for handling.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.—Permanent Way Inspectors, Sub Permanent Way Inspectors, Overseers, Timekeepers, Carpenters, Fitters, Blacksmiths and Clerical Staff.

Previous Railway experience in the case of Loco and Traffic Running and Station Staff essential. Selected candidates will be allowed Rail and Steamer fares to destination. Applications should be made with copies of testimonials either to Mr. L. F. W. Nolan, Recruiting Officer, A. B. Railway at his office 100 Clive Street Calcutta or to Heads of Departments in Chittagong. To avoid delay, applicants in Calcutta may apply in person with copies of their service certificates to Mr. Nolan who is authorised to make appointments on [illegible] Salary of Staff will be according

WANTED—An energetic TYPIST with knowledge of accounts. Apply with testimonials. M. ASHBY & CO., LTD., 190, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
A R 583

WANTED—An ENGROSSING CLERK for Solicitor's Office. Apply Box No. 5026, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 590

WANTED—AGENTS to sell coal of approved quality of a big colliery situated at Chanda. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5022, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 585

WANTED.—TUTORS, knowing Arabic, Persian and Sanscrit to conduct an evening class. Experienced persons should apply with particulars of pay, etc., to Box No. 5024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 588

WANTED—An educated lady tutor for two Indian Princesses in the Bombay Presidency. Apply with degrees and other qualifications stating salary expected to Box No. 5023 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 592

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SECOND OFFICER. One with Mate's Certificate preferred. Apply personally to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
A R593

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two experienced BILL CLERKS. Apply Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R555

WANTED.—An experienced COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for an export-import firm. Must be a graduate, good prospects for a deserving person. Apply what salary expected to Box No. 5025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 589

WANTED An L. C. P. S. Bombay or a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Post of Assistant Medical Officer in a Native State in Kathiawar. Pay Rs. 50-5-75. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9797

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit and History for the current academical year, for the Robertson High School, Burhanpur on Rs. 65 p.m., Applications with copies of testimonials be sent before the 7th July, 1921, to B. N. PANDE, Offg. Secretary, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur.
A C 9793

WANTED—An experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for an Indian State to take charge of electric power houses and installations and telephone and motor car departments. Salary Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 551

WANTED.—In a Native State, a REVENUE OFFICER, well up in Revenue and Settlement Work. A retired Deputy Collector or retired English knowing Tahsildar preferred. Pay available 150 rising to 200. Reply to Box No. 5021, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9800

WANTED.—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Hinganghat Municipality. The post is permanent and pensionable. None need apply who has not passed the sanitary Surveyor's examination. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 (50-2½-75) plus Rs. 7/8 as cycle allowance. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year and will be required to join immediately. Preference will be given to those who are Matriculates having Sanitary training. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th July, 1921. S. C. ROY, Secretary, M. C. Hinganghat, (C. P.) dated 20th June, 1921.
A C 9795

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—An Experienced HONOURS GRADUATE, strong in English, History, Geography, etc., seeks tuition. Excellent credentials. Apply for particulars to Box No. 5018 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 580

WANTED.—SITUATION as Tanner by an energetic young man of a respectable and high Mahommadan family having practical experience in Dyeing and Tanning of hides for the last two years, possesses creditable certificates from various tanneries and with best recommendations. Apply Box No. 5023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 587

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply to A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

TO BE LET a spacious front shop fit for motor car show room in newly built building at Gowalia Tank Road. Any alterations or additions needed to suit convenience will be attended to. For particulars apply to ESOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & Co., 78, Bhusari Moholla near Crawford Market, Bombay.
C R 801

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—3 Rooms on Hornby Road, for Office. Apply stating terms to ROICHAND MOTICHAND & Co., Mamadevi Bombay, No. 2.
D R 574

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S GUILD—An uptodate boarding and lodging Institute starting from 1st July. Healthy and convenient locality. Terms Rs. 45 only. Apply sharp to C. BARRETTO, Pereira Building, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
E R565

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A. B. S. A. MOTOR CYCLE, 1913 Model 4½ Horse Power with A1 comfortable side-car, in perfect order. The machine is a real beauty, absolutely obedient and never given any trouble, am reluctantly parting with it due to no decent Ito[illegible] my locality. Well worth Rs. 2,000. Apply [illegible] Top Floor of Motor Bank, Fort.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A good CLAYMONT BEYARD MOTOR in perfect working order. Price Rs. 3,000. See for particulars. DAMANIA & CO., 7, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort.
J C 9792

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Two English BRICK MOULDING MACHINES. Two EARTH GRINDING MACHINES in working order. Apply Box 5029, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C 9804

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, prepares students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial Subjects. Prospectus on application.
M R 578

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE has commenced. Enrollments for the Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street Fort.
M R 552

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL (near Prarthna Samaj, Girgaon)—New Standards VI and VII have been added this year and will begin on 1st July 1921. Admission open to BOYS and GIRLS, with second languages, French, Sanskrit, or Persian. Application's for admission received daily between 8-30 a.m.—4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
M R 558

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Shorthand Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. I. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, and Mahratta High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M GH.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A factory of tiles and bricks in working order with plant, Labour quarters etc., for immediate sale. Apply TANTREE & CO., Topiwala Luxmi Chal, Grant Road Tram Terminus. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
T R579

FOR SALE.—34 B. H. P. GAS ENGINE, complete with suction gas plant, cooling tanks complete, new 20 N. H. P. Vertical Boilers, 12 ft. and 16 ft. gap bed screw cutting Lathes, Nos. 2½ and 3½ Disintegrators, 8 Ton Steam Road Roller by Ruston Proctor, 20 N. H. P. Marshall's double cylinder Portable Steam Engine, various other Vertical Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Planing Machine, Send for latest stock-list. B. D. BERY AND CO., Telegram:—"Endeavour" Calcutta 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
T C 9801

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BARODA STATE.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Ordinary General Meeting, of the Shareholders, of the above company, will be held on Saturday, the 25th June 1921 at 4 p.m. at the registered office, of the company Vasant Villa, Race Course Road, Baroda to transact the following business viz.:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited statement of Accounts upto 31st December, 1920.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To Transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) VALABHDAS GOKALDAS,
Secretary.

Baroda, 28th May, 1921.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 18th June 1921 to 2nd July, 1921 both days inclusive.
C 9519

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copey Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

COAL CONSUMERS are hereby informed that Lalpeth coal is now available for ready and forward deliveries. There is no restriction of wagon supply. Hence constant and regular supply available. Apply to [illegible] ADWANI, Proprietors [illegible] Coal Merchants, 1941, Apollo Street, Top Floor of Motor Bank, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, are shortly opening their Branch Office in Bombay to transact.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR BUSINESS

and are temporarily located at No. 72, Apollo Street, (2nd floor) where all business will be attended to. Messrs. Desai and Co., who were until recently their Chief Bombay Agents, having resigned, are authorized to collect all the out-standing premiums on policies issued by them.

For and behalf of the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.

MACKENZIE & RAJBALLY,
Managing Agents.
C 9777

THE KESRISINGH KANAKMAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY & WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED RATLAM.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of this company will be held at the Darbar High School, Ratlam, on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, 1921, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Extraordinary resolutions which are set out at length in the Notice convening this Meeting, which has already been sent by post to each individual member, will be submitted.

By Order of the Board,
KESRISINGH,
Managing Agent.

Ratlam, 19th June, 1921.
Z 9789

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for supply of 400 Axle Boxes, (rough castings only), 200 Couplings, 300 Bridge Rails, 300 Channel Irons, all as per patterns to be seen at Love Grove Works will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of June 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned. Further information that may be required can be obtained on application to the Dy. Engineer, Love Grove Works, Worli.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
TA C9772

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for timber of the following sizes:—

12'—6" x 10" x 10" 600 pieces.
1'—6" x 10" x 10" 400 pieces.
3'—0" x 9" x 6" 600 pieces.
3'—0" x 8" x 5" 400 pieces.
6'—6" x 6" x 5" 600 pieces.
10'—6" x 6" x 5" 800 pieces.
3'—0" x 6" x 5" 400 pieces.
2'—6" x 9" x 5" 600 pieces.
6'—4" x 12" x 2" 800 pieces.
10'—6" x 12" x 2" 800 pieces.
6'—6" x 12" x 2" 2,200 pieces.

will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 30th day of June 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them by the undersigned. Further information that may be required can be obtained on application to the Dy. Engineer, Love Grove Works, Worli.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Special Engineer,
Development Works
C9773

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Cement Portland to British standard specification for one, five and ten years will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 26th day of July, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office Byculla, 1921.
T A C 9805

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Galvanized pipes will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of June, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office Byculla, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

AN URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held on FRIDAY, the 24th June, 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Hall of the Association, to consider the New Scheme.

(Sd.) MANILAL M. PATEL,
For Honorary Secretary.
C 9807

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25, per SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100, EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st July, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, June, 15, 1921. C 9774

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3443 of 1919.

(1) MATUBHAI KASANBHAI of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Solicitor and Notary Public, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort and (2.) CHANDAVAHU, wife of Matubhai Kasanbhai of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, both Trustees of the deed of settlement dated the 4th June, 1917. ...Plaintiffs

versus.

(1) ANTHONY SEBASTIAN PEREIRA, of Bombay Portuguese Christian inhabitant, formerly residing at Association Building, Girgaum, but whose present whereabouts are not known; (2). N. F. DeSOUZA, of Bombay Portuguese Christian inhabitant, residing at Fergusson Road, outside the Fort. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1920, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of July, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground situate at Dukerwady Lane in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 8135 whereof the Estate of the late Jagannath Shankerseth is the Fazandar, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 3618 and Street Nos. 56 to 58 and bounded, on or about the East by the house of Nanji Morarji, on or towards the West by the house of Fabian Mercado, on or towards the North by the said Dukerwady Lane and on or towards the South by the Mahomedan Burial ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1921.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C 9788

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and of the Codicil thereto of HAJI JOOSAB HAJI SIDIK, late of Bombay Batva Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhavanagari, Moholla, Jakeria Masjid, outside the Fort .....Deceased.

HAJI JAN MAHOMAD ADAM & HAJI ADAM HAJI JOOSAB ARBANI both of Bombay Cutchhi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, Cloth Merchants, residing respectively at Mahim and Bhuj Boholla, without the Fort of Bombay Executors named in the will of the said deceased ...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the aforenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 13th day of June, 1921.

Messrs. JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 9799

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VAZIR HAJI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 1128 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 94 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust's Gamdevi Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on the North-East by Plot No. 93 of Gamdevi Estate and leased or to be leased to Byramji Nowroji Karanjia, on the North-West by Babulnath Road; on the South-East by Plot No. 91 of the said Estate leased to Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash and on the South-West by Plot No. 95 of the said Estate leased or to be leased to Brijmohandas Rampratap and being a portion of the New Survey No. 7366 and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 2649 (4) and Street No. 81.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1921.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 9790

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client KHOJA RAHIMBHAI CASSAM has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from the Mortgagees Messrs. CHATURBHUJ THADUMAL and KANAYALAL DHARAMDAS, carrying on business as Chaturbhuj Kanayal. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Mazagaon, Tank Bunder, Port Trust, estate and held from the Port Trust on a monthly tenancy together with the messuages and shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at Connaught Road and Ghorupdeo Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1392 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 3725 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7866 (3), Street No. 61B and bounded, on the East by the said Connaught Cross Road, on the West by Shed belonging to Daji Ebrahim Haji Essa, on the North by Connaught Cross Road and on the South partly by the property of Mr. Nur Mahomed Mitha and partly by the property of Karim.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1921.

KANGA & SAYANI.
Alice Building Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
C 9791

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "RANAULT" MOTOR CAR AND ONE "HARLEY-DAVIDSON" MOTOR CYCLE

On MONDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort.

One "Ranault" Motor car four cylinder and 5 seater 16/20 H P Bosch Magneto.

One "Harley Davidson" motor cycle 7/9 H P.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND SHIP-BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Padauk and White Chuglam Scants, Malabarwood, Teakwood, Cheriwood, Deodarwood, Sal Scraps, Junglewood, Mixedwood, Poonwood, Benteak, Mangowood, Paliwood, Oregon Pine, Manjangwood, Singaporiwood, Japanese Pine, Bullies, Hollow Bamboo, Mate poles, Teak poles, Teak pickets etc. etc. at the Cotton Depot Sewri, lately pertaining to the Timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industries and Munitions.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th 29th, and 30th instant respectively at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) daily Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the cotton Depot, Sewri the above mentioned goods by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. M. Shah and Co., Messrs. Keshowji Mulji and Pirojshaw R. Vakharia.

A list of the goods and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 7th of July, 1921, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi and by virtue of and in exercise of power of sale reserved to the said second mortgagee under the indenture of second mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1920, and made between the mortgagor—Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the one part and the second mortgagee of the other part, subject to the encumbrances created by and in mortgage debt secured by the equitable mortgage dated the 19th day of March, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the first part and the Universal Trading Co., Ltd. of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and land together with the messuage or dwelling house buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay containing formerly by admeasurement 2,856 square yards or thereabouts and now measuring 2,320 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. [illegible] Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. [illegible] and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C W Nos. 2257—2260 and Street Nos. 4361 and 9 and bounded as follows:—[illegible] on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road on or towards the West by the Oart of [illegible] Alli Bin Mahomed Hussein Bagwar [illegible] wards the North by the property of Munchershaw Aderji Nullwalla and [illegible] Carell Wadi Lane and on or to the South by the property of Naranji [illegible]

For further particulars and [illegible] and sale apply to the Messrs. Purus [illegible] Clubvalla, Attorneys for the Se[illegible] Mortgagees at their office No. 11, Hur[illegible] Street, Fort, or of the Undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1921.

Digitized from material assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a.vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred Landaulette.
1 Bay Waler horse.
One 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder 5 seater "Rover" English car with electric lights, Battery, wind screen, etc., in good running order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th day of June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 67, Rebsch Street, Byculla, behind the Byculla Club Road very valuable and handsome teak and blackplated ware, dining table, arm, and without arm wood household furniture, glass, crockery and chairs, side board and dumb waiters, drawing room suite, by Devji Canji, rich large flower ground carpet, fancy cabinet by Devji Canji, black-wood carved furniture, single bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers meat safes, hat stands, old China jars, vases etc. etc. The property of S. A. Ellias, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 421.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of the Executors of Late Mr. William Dunkersby, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th June, 1921, at 2,30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laburnum Road new Gamdevi the Household Furniture consisting of Drawing Room suites dining Table chairs, beds, almyrahs, cupboards, sweet tone Piano, milners' safe, utensils crockeries, etc.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands one Oliver typewriter, one Vicker's Hand Sewing Machine etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—

6 new carpets sizes 12, by 15, 12 by 16, 9 by 12, 14 by 12.

By the order of Shah Harkishandas Gulabchand and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Meman Daood Moosa of Jakaria Musjid two bales of bleached and fancy country fants.

one bale of bleached fants lbs. 400
One bale of fancy fants lbs. 400

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents.

Re: Shivram Narayan Kamthi and others property such as one big safes, mehta box, chairs office table, bookstand, dry colours gadies etc., etc.

Re. M. C. Cooper's estate, such as enamel dyes.

2 (two) casks sulpher brown.
2 (two) casks sulpher blue.
66 tins of Ralph L. Fuller & Co assorted colours.

By the order of M. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., the Administrative General of Bombay and Administrator General of late Mr. A. M. Jacob (deceased)

Cupboards, sofa, chairs, dining table, dumb waiter, sideboard, chest of drawers, meat safe, enamelled ware, crockery, alluminium, utensills, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

By the order of Postmaster-General of Bombay dead articles from Dead Letter Office such as books, wearing apparels, country boots, metal watches, used stamps sundry samples etc., etc.

By the order of party concerned—

One six seated motor car No. 3484 of Hudson make in working condition having 40 H P (60 miles speed) with magnats, with six cylinders and having cover to protect against rain.

Carriages, horses, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 30, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4060.

AUCTION SALE OF 85 BALES ADONI (MADRAS) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd June, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway goods yard Colaba by order of the Insurance Office concern the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

85 Bales Adoni (Madras) Cotton R. R. Invoice No. 60 Adoni to Colaba.

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Padauk

AUCTION SALE OF 386 BAGS OF RICE & GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. The British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th June, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Dock the following goods landed ex s.s. Surada.

386 bags of rice and or grain sweeping

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down

AUCTION SALE of Plant and Machinery of The West India Brick Co., Ltd.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 27th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises, near the Junction of Haines Road, Farguson Road and Worles Road, the following brick making Machinery.

2—Carven No. 1 Brick Making Machine with single Mix.
2—Open base perforated grinding Mills and Elevators 9ft. 0in. diameter.
2—Adams Piano wire screens and 2 shoots.
1—Mixing and Tempering Mill 7ft. 0in. diameter.
1—Baxter's stone breaker complete with set of jaws.
1—Engine to drive same.
Main shifting pulley's, pedestals, wall boxes, etc.
1—Marshall compound jet condensing Engine with cylinders. 13ft. 21in. diameter, pools governer fly wheel grooved for 7 ropes 14in. diameter.
1—Lancashire Boiler 30ft. by 6ft. by 6in. diameter, Yates and Thoms.
1—Boiler Feed Pump 6in. by 4in. by 6in.
1—Small pump, steam pipes and connections.
Miscellaneous stores, accessories, and spare parts for machine.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT PICTURE BILL!

"MAN WHO WAS AFRAID."

A Splendid 5 reel photo-drama. Featuring the famous actors:

M. A. WETHERELL & JACKIE DOUGLAS

A young Aristocrat lost his memory while he was tourchered by the Indians for a week for insult. The young girl that meets him marries him for the sake of his riches and hates his cowardice. A well remembered sailor's song recalls him his past. He tells his story to his wife and there is reconciliation.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

COMING!
COMING!!
COMING!!!

For Adults only

A WORLD, SENSATION!
PEGGY HYLAND
Again in:—

"Other Men's Daughters"

By E. Lloyd Sheldon.

A VIOLATION OF THE GOLDEN RULE THAT STRIKES BACK HOME A PLAY WITH A MORAL AND MANY BIG THRILLS.

USUAL PRICES.

THE

MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

A PURELY INDIAN

All coloured sacred drama, brimful of mysticism of the glorious East:—

Yasoda Nandan

OR

Shree Radha Krishna

A picturised version of one of the sublimest chapter in Hindu mythology of Shree Krishna.

featuring

Miss Sushiladevi and Miss Pramoda Sunderi.

Daily Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

Prices as usual.

THE HIT of THE SEASON.

A Fascinating Mystery on the Screen Presented by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers,

JUST FOR ONE WEEK.

Match Your Wits Against a Great Detective—Can You Solve?

"The Mystery of the Yellow Room"

An
EMILE CHAUTARD
PRODUCTION

A Comedy "Ambrose's Visit" in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10.15 p.m. (S. T.).

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

PEARA SAHEB

of

CALCUTTA

King of Indian Singers

Famous for Gramophone Records

WILL GIVE

SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS

MUSIC CONCERT

AT

Baliwala's Grand Theatre

On MONDAY, 27th June, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

A Thrilling Photoplay of the TURF, STAGE and AIR.

"WHITE STAR"
"WHITE STAR"

A Sensational Drama of RACING, STAGE LIFE AND AEROPLANES.

"AROUND THE TOWN"

PATHE PICTORIAL AND COMEDIES

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES, LD

TO-DAY AT

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

SUPER PICTURES SEASON

The Latest Pathe Colour Production.

"THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS"

or

"THE SULTANESS OF LOVE."

in 6 Reels.

A Romantic love-story, conceived in a most daring way, full of the subtle Oriental splendour, bringing back into one's mind the departed glory of the old days of the Sultans.

The Occasional Flashes of dazzling beauty makes the story most weird and enchanting.

ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS

NEXT SATURDAY 25TH JUNE

D. W. GRIFFITH

PRESENTS

"THE IDOL DANCER"

A Love Story of Southern Seas.

THE EMPRESS

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.

Daily at 6, 8, & 10 p. m.

BIG NEWS!!

A POSITIVE SENSATION!

THE HIT OF THE SEASON!

Remember this is a Madan Production

"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"

In 8 Stupendous Reels (All Tinted)

PRODUCED BY

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

A VERITABLE TREAT INDEED.

Adapted for the Screen from the

Vishnu Puranam

by

PANDIT TULSI DUTT SHAIDA.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present THIS WEEK

The all-engrossing Conclusion of their tremendously powerful Serial

"The Broken Coin"

and

A four-reel Indian Mythological Drama.

SAVITRI

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Subhadra-Haran

PRODUCE BY KOHINOOR CO.

The most enchanting story of

HINDU MYTHOLOGY

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST NEWS.

TIME

Daily 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 16th June, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indians		500
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot S. D.		8 30
Sakels		16.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	12 17
	Oct	12 99
	Jan	13 88
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	11 68
	Oct.	12 48

Liverpool, 21s June, 1921.

Cotton Dely. Mid. U.G.F.C.	July	7 39
	Oct.	6.83
	Jan	8 06
	Mar.	8 18

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 16th June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	—
July	8.18
Aug.	8 27
Sept.	—
Oct.	8 55
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8 75
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 16th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	8 03
July	8 18
August	8 29
September	8 42
October	8 56
November	8 64
December	8 72
January	8 77
February	8 81
March	8 86
April	8 90
May	8 94

Tone:—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 16th June, 1921.

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.55
" " Fully Good	5.05
" " Fine	5.30
Comra. 1 Comra, Good	5.55
" " Fully Good	6.05
" " Fine	6.30
MG Broach, Good	7.20
" " Fully Good	7.45
" " Fine	7.70
Scinde, Good	4.42
" " Fully Good	4.92
" " Fine	6.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 16th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	14/10
July	14 10
Aug.	14/15
Sept.	14/25
Oct.	14/35
Nov.	14/33
Dec.	14/40
Jan.	14/45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 21st June, 1921.

Futures at New York	July	10.88
	Oct.	11 72
	Jan	12.35

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris — France — P. P.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4%, 1960/90	71 1/2 unchd.
Victory Bonds 4 %,	77 1/4 "
War Loan 5%, 1929/47	87 3/8 "
Consols 2 1/2%,	45 1/2 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%,	27 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2%,	56 1/4 "
(Sterling Loan) Govt. Securities 3%	49 1/2 "

London, 21st June, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	—	1 3 5 8 Firm
Bar Gold—	+109.1	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot—	—	25 5/8 "

London, 16th June 1921.

Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	£5 9/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—	£5 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	—	£6 5/8
— — — 6 m/st	—	£7
Bonds 3%	—	£57
Discounts Bank of England Rate	—	6 1/2
Interest day to day loans	—	43/4
7 day Market loans	—	5

London, 16th June, 1921.

Total Bullion	£138,400,000
Public Deposits	£15,900,000
Other do	£131,100,000
Govt. Securities	£68,400,000
Other do	£71,100,000
Notes and Gold	£19,200,000

The Bank Reserve is 18 % of the Liabilities

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July, 11 1/2

Tone:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe June, ... 8 3/4

Tone:—

METALS.

London, 16th June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£731/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£723/4
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metal	9 1/2
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	—

SEEDS.

London, 16th June, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July, nom.	£19 1/4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July,	£18 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Tending lower.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	£ 213/4
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine Tendency easy June JulySellers	£1)
TORIA RAPESEED:— June-July, sellers	£9 3/4

MEXICAN PETROLEUM.

New York, June 15.

Mexican petroleum prices broke seven points other oils as well as result publication report that Mexican oil supply dwindling. Remainder of market is heavy. Report was by shipping Boards expert Phelan namely that in forty square miles Mexico's producing area sixty-three out of 104, wells ceased and saltwater is rapidly filling others.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 22.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 330, in accordance with higher advices reported from New York, and after touching Rs. 328, advanced steadily till Rs. 332 which was the rate at 3 p.m. It the again declined to Rs. 330 and finally closed at Rs. 332. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 333½ and after touching Rs. 334 declined to Rs. 330 1/2 closing at Rs. 331.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet yesterday with a very limited inquiry from Japan shippers who were asking for high class quality only at prices lower than the day before. About 2 000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay 22nd June 1921

Fully Good Broach	July-August		331
" " Bengal	July		246
" "	September,		25*/34
Fine Oomra	July		3951-2
" "	September		322

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd June 1921

F. G. Broach	July August,	...	331
Fully Good Bengal	July,		248
Fully Good Bengal	September ...		259
Fine Oomra's	July,	...	306
" "	September,		372

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good.
M.G, Bengal and Sind			
" Punjab	273	258	241
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	315	305	290
M.G. Central P. No. 1	345	335	320
M.G. Central P. No. 2	330	320	305
M.G. Broach	357	327	312
Southerns ?	350	349	324

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 21st June, 1921.

Cotton	25,543	Bales
Wheat	14,341	Qrts
Linseed	4,5015	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	605	"
Poppyseed	185	"
Groundnuts	102	"
Castorseed	577	"
Rice	54811	"
Myrabollams	48	"
Cottonseed	7963	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	1,901	"
Jawas	4	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	457	"
Bajre	8233	"
Coal	18850	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1 2
Bank Demand	1-3 17/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4
Fcs. Demand	290
American Dollars	412
Hongkong Dollars	204
Shanghai	276
Japan	197
Singapore	180

Market: Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

22nd June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	84 8 0
Do.	1	86 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	86 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	85 8 0
Do.	1 3/4	90 0 0
Do.	2	93 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3 4	84 0 0
Do.	1	25 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	101 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	101 0 0
Do	1 3/4	101 0 0
Do.	2	94 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	—
Panch teka Jelet	25	0 0
Copper English Bars	39	0 0
Brass-Bars	37	0 0
Lead	13	0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, June 22.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 31/0/0
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93/4/0

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/3-17/32
D D on London at 1/3-9/16
D D on Paris Frcs —
T T on Japan Rs. 198
C0 D/st D P Rs. 191
American Cross rate S 3.76
Paris Cross rate Frcs —
London Silver spot D 35-5/8 d
London Silver forward D 35-5/8 d

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 87
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-21 100/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96/8
3½ per cent Paper 58/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market opened weak but after several fluctuations closed quiet owing to bulls clearing.

The following ar ethe closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 2150, By Cotton 1170, By Dyeing 1712/8 xrt, Century 1170, Cent India 4300, Colaba Land 2740, Crescent 720, Currimbhoy 1805, David 1675, Fazulbhoy 1600, Finlay 1150, Ind Bleaching 180 xd, Ind Malwa 687/8, Kasturchand 1530, Kohinoor 3305, New Great 885, Pearls 1130, Phoenix 1185, Shapurji 415, Simplex 7728, Swan 1150, Swadeshi 4600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 690, By Burma 5590, By Burma N I 167/8 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 15/12, By Tramway 128/12, By Steam 310, Bundi Cement 39, Ind Cement 350, Katni Ord 290, Katni Defd 1400, New India Ins 1 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord 110 xd, Tata Defd 577/8 xd, Tata Hydro 970, Tata Oil 95, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 11/8

MILL STORES

June 22.

The quotations are:—

Healds Rs. 3/6/0; Reeds Rs. 0/5/0; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 70/80; Picking Bands Rs. 2/12/0; Roller-cloth (K) Rs. 11/12; Roller Skins Eng Rs. 80/110; Slubbings (Eng) Rs. 80/95; Slubbings (Jap) Rs. 45; Rowings (Jap) Rs. 37; Conical Pirn 5" (Jap) Rs. 9; Ring Rabbeth 5" Eng Rs. 13; Cyl and Doff Fillets Rs. 1/10/0; Emery Fillets Rs. 0/3/6.

The market remained quiet.

CHEMICALS

June 22.

The quotations are:—

SIZING STARCHES
Farina (K) Rs. 25 (market quiet)
Sago Rs. 13/8 market fairly active)
Maize Starch Pearl Rs. 26/27 (Demand poor)
Wheat Starch Rs. 21 (little demand)
China clay Eng Rs. 200 (Market active)
HEAVY CHEMICALS
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 32
Zinc Chloride Rs. 34 (forward rate)
Bichromate Soda Rs. 85/90
Bichromate Potash Rs. 90/95
Caustic Soda Rs. 35 (steady)
Bleaching (German) Rs. 24
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 11/12 (Big arrival).

COLOUR-MARKET.

June 22.

Quotations:—

Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 100 per cwt.
Alizarine (Brahma) Rs. 150 per cwt.
Congo-Red (Nizam) Rs. 3/14/0 per lb
Congo Red (Bolt) Rs. 3/14/0 per lb
Con Red (Haven) Rs. 3/12/0 per lb
Magenta Crystals (L C) Rs 18 per lb
Magenta Crystals Zu Rs 15 per lb
Delta Purpurine 5B Rs 7 per lb
Benzo Purpurine 4B Rs 4 per lb
Malachite Green Rs 12 per lb
Methyl Violet Zu Rs 12 per lb
Crysophenine 3 G O Rs 10 per lb
Sulpher Black AM Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

SAVINGS BANK

Our "HOME-SAVINGS SAFE" Account Scheme is not only INTERESTING but HIGHLY PROFITABLE to the Public.

Besides promoting and encouraging in your family the habit of thrift and economy, it may bring about results which may surprise you.

Rs 10 saved every month for ten years under this Scheme will amount to Rs 1,600.

Rs.25 saved monthly under this Scheme for 20 years will gather for you and your family a fortune of Rs 11,000

NO Savings Bank Account can bring you this VALUE for your SAVINGS

For further particulars apply to:—

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA
Managing Director.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

MEANING OF WORD "BUILDING."

The King-Emperor.
vs.
Ramrao Abbaji Prabhu Desai.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

The facts material to the case have been fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

"This is an appeal by Government against an order of the 3rd Class Magistrate dismissing the complaint of the Malvan Municipality brought against the accused in the following circumstances. The accused is the owner of a building within the Municipal limits, he wanted to erect a stone-wall to his compound at a distance of 30 feet from the house he commenced to erect the wall without giving notice under Section 96 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 whereupon he was served with notice to stop the construction of his wall until he had obtained permission. The accused, however, paid no attention to the notice but finished the wall in contravention of the orders of the Municipality in consequence of which the Municipality accorded its sanction for the prosecution of the accused for failing to give notice and directed the Municipal Inspector to lodge a complaint against him under Section 96 Clause (5) of the Act. The question is therefore whether the accused was entitled to build his compound wall without giving notice under Section 96. If the "compound wall" comes within the definition of "building" then clearly the accused was altering externally or adding to the existing building by building the compound wall.

Now the definition of "building" in Section 3 Clause (7) is as follows:—"Building" shall include any hut, shed or other enclosure, whether used as a human dwelling or otherwise, and shall include also walls, verandahs, fixed platforms, plinths, doorsteps and the like. Practically speaking a building cannot exist without walls. Therefore there would be no necessasity in the definition of the word "building" to mention that it includes walls unless it was intended to include other walls in addition to those walls without which the building could not exist. Now in the definition in the previous Act VI of 1873 it was stated that the word "building" should include compound walls, doorsteps verandahs and the like, and the omission of the word "compound" from the definition in the Act of 1901 clearly shows that the Legislature intended to include within the definition of the word "building" not only compound walls but other walls which the owner of the premises might erect for various purposes besides that of enclosing the land on which the building stood Otherwise the definition that the term "building" shall include walls is absolutely meaningless.

I think therefore that the accused was bound to give notice to the Municipality under Section 96 and that he disregarded the notice to stop work. Consequently he was liable to be punished with a fine under Section 96 (5) of the Act. It is clearly undesirable that house owners should disregard the notices served upon them in such cases as these by Municipalities. But it may be that the accused had been advised that the construction of the Act was correct, and that the Municipality were exceeding their powers in asking him to stop the building of his wall It is not, therefore, a case for exacting a severe penalty. In any event the accused has rendered a service to the public by enabling this Court to give a judicial decision on the point which was certainly not beyond dispute. It is sufficient therefore to convict the accused under section 96 (5) of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 and sentence him to pay a fine of Rupee one."

Mr. T. N. Walavelkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

MURDER OF A BOY.

STRANGE MOTIVES.

ONE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Bushya Nirgi and Laxmya Basapa.
vs.
The King—Emperor.
(Before Justice Pratt and Fawcett.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He found both the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Shankraya, a boy of 12 years, was missing, when his father returned home from the fields on the 6th October. Search was made without success, but a boy named Madar said that he had seen Shankraya that afternoon in company of another boy Davalya near the Megui Mata. Davalya was questioned, but denied all knowledge. On the 9th October a boy's skeleton was found on the Mukarti Hill with a headdress and shirt near it, which were recognised as Shankraya's and also the broken handle of a razor. Information was given to the police and the Patil of Sitalhori, who came and drew up a panchnama by which time the razor handle was missing. The police sent for Davalya, who told them that at accused No. 2's bidding he had taken Shankraya to meet the two accused who had taken them to the Mukarti hill where they had killed Shankraya after which Davalya had under accused No. 2's orders given Shankraya's bracelets to a woman named Hussenwa to pawn, and the police then proceeded to test Davalya's story. He went with him to the house of Hussenewa, who took them to Somappa's shop. Somappa produced the bracelets, which were identified as Shankraya's. Both the accused were arrested.

ALLEGED MOTIVE FOR MURDER.

The alleged motive for the murder was an unusual one. Shankraya's sister Mahadi had a child which was born with two teeth and such a birth was believed by the caste to bring evil on the child's parents or the maternal uncle. It was suggested that Shankraya's murder was committed by the accused at the instigation of Mudkappa, Mahadi's father-in-law who wished to sacrifice him to save his son and daughter-in-law.

Both the accused had pleaded that they were innocent. The witnesses had deposed against them falsely.

The Sessions Judge observed "The case has been one of a most difficult I have had to try owing to the contradictory nature of the evidence on various points, notably as regards the finding of the razor handle at the scene of offence and its subsequent disappearance. But the case depends on the evidence of the approver Davalya, whom the assessors do not believe but he appears to me to be telling the truth and his evidence is amply corroborated on material points. There is no evidense to show that he had any motive for falsely implicating either of the accused. I feel no doubt of the guilty of the accused."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence of accused No. 1. As regards the second accused their Lordships observed that there was not sufficient evidence to bring home the charge against him and so their Lordships ordered him to be acquitted.

Mr. S. R. Gokhale appeared for the accused. The Government pleader represented the Crown.

A FRONTAGE DISPUTE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEAVE GRANTED.

In the suit of Khanderao Vithoba Kore for himself and other landowners of Mahim v/s. the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to restrain the Municipality from acquiring frontages on the proposed extension of the De Lisle Road and the widening of Lady Jamshedji Road in which a Divisional Bench consisting of Sir Norman Macleod and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett recently held that under the Bombay Municipal Act the Corporation was entitled to acquire more land than was actually required for the construction or widening of readway in order to recoup the cost of the road by subsequent re-sale, Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., made an application before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The application was opposed by Mr. Coltman instructed, by Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co. on behalf of the Corporation on the ground that the individual holding of the plaintiff was not of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Leave was granted.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m, 10 a m. 2 p m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	in.	29.783
Temperature of Air ... degrees	—	84 1
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... "	—	79 9
Dew Point ... "	—	78 5
Relative humidity of Air ... "	—	0 836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	—	87 9
Minimum do do "	—	77 5
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight }	—	W, WSW
Movement of Wind do.	miles	240
Fall of Rain	inches	0.16
Total fall during month	" 26	61
do. year	" 26	61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 22nd		0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	in.
Tuesday	28th June	m4 3	24 3
		4 5	25 11

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday	28th June	m 9 42	19 8
		10 53s	0 1

THE SCOURGE OF PILES.

ZAM-BUK THE GREAT SOOTHING AND CURATIVE REMEDY.

At this season of the year, piles are specially prevalent. Sudden variations of temperature, liver chill, damp and constipation all bring on this painful and weakening complaint. Those who suffer the constant burning itching pain, the loss of rest, and the exhausting bleeding, will be most grateful to Zam-Buk for the sure and speedy relief it affords. Zam-Buk is renowned as the greatest remedy ever discovered for piles. It is a pure herbal balm and absolutely free from any trace of animal fat.

"For seven years", writes W. G. Gibson, 26, Third Street, Pudupet, Madras, "I suffered from bleeding piles, accompanied by acute pain and inflammation. The loss of blood was so great that I became very weak, and was advised to go into a hospital. Although I tried many remedies, I could gain no lasting relief; indeed, I got worse. A friend strongly recommended me to try Zam-Buk, as being the only safe and sure remedy for my complaint. I therefore got some Zam-Buk, and gave it a thorough trial. From the first applications Zam-Buk proved most beneficial. The bleeding ceased, and the pain and inflammation were completely stopped by this marvellous balm. I am now restored to complete health. I cannot express too highly my admiration of the quick and wonderful curative properties of Zam-Buk".

For eczema, ringworm, ulcers, scalp troubles, burns, cuts, insect bites and stings, boils, blood-poison, sores, sprains and skin complaints generally, Zam-Buk is of unrivalled healing, soothing and antiseptic powers. Of all bazaars or medicine vendors at Re. one or Rs. 2-4 per box, or by post for Re 1-2 or Rs. 2-8. Head Depot, The Zam-Buk Manufacturing Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

A Free Sample Box of this wonderful healer is obtainable if 1 anna stamp is sent (for return postage) and the name and date of this paper is given. Address as above.

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Saccharine 550

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Correspondence.

Tht Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answtr or publish or return any particular letter.

Ltters should be written on one side only.

TATA IRON WORKS.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his second article in the "Times" on the Tata colony in Jamshedpur Sir Valentine Chirol has paid a well-merited tribute to the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company which has verily brought about a revolution in industrial enterprise in India. Nobody who has not seen the place and its wonders or better who has not worked in that huge workshop can fully appreciate the compliments which Sir Valentine has not paid to the Directors in vain. But yet when he jumps at this opportunity for condemning some of the Indian papers which have at times (though unfortunately very rarely) taken the trouble of presenting the other side of the affairs as well, I feel rather constrained as one who knows better to say that his compliments to the Directors should not have been as unqualified as they have been.

Sir Valentine boldly and unhesitatingly denies the allegation of a distinction between the Indians and the Europeans. But if the figures which he has given should prove anything it would directly follow that the Indians had nothing to complain of even under this bureaucratic Government, for in every Government service civil, military or otherwise if all the different employees were counted including the clerks the stenotypists, the bearers etc., there would always be found a great majority of Indians in every department. Evidently, to conclude anything from such figures will be merely avoiding the issue. The real question is how many Indians are holding responsible positions and what opportunities are given to them to assure responsibilities. When Sir Valentine himself comes to that point later on he finds that there are at present only two Indians who are holding responsible and high positions in Jamshedpur where so many thousands of Indians are working. The very common plea which Sir Valentine has also taken up is that there are no sufficiently skilled men at present to replace the Europeans. May be; but has there been any systematic attempt to get the right sort of men who can eventually replace them? Everyone who has been to Jamshedpur for more than a flying visit knows what the answer is. I should say that even the two high posts at present entrusted to Indians have gone to them more or less through a turn of luck and chance; and if they retire there is no other Indian capable of replacing them, and there has been no attempt to get the right sort of men trained up as their Assistants who might work for them during their absence. Every year, every month and in fact every day so many Indians are being taken in the works, but they are either uneducated fitters or mistries or young students mostly from Bengal and Madras who are disgusted with their school work. There is something like a technical school there but it is practically unattended and the few who do attend at the bidding of guardians and friends hardly gain much. If ever the proposed bigger Technical Institute come into reality I doubt if that will also be of any use, for if the present system of recruiting continues the recruits will hardly have the education or the ability to take advantage of the education in the school which will ultimately fit them for responsible positions. The one great defect in the Tata works is the want of any proper and systematic method of recruiting efficient and educated Indians having a natural bend towards such industrial works who carefully take advantage of and benefit from the practical training in the works and subsequently be in a position to assume high responsibilities. At present a qualified and an educated Indian has simply to get mixed up in the crowd of practically uneducated men without any assured prospects and has to depend more or less on the rare smile of Fortune. And that accounts for the almost total absence of well-educated Indians in Jamshedpur. There are men in Jamshedpur who find it difficult to make the two ends meet outside Jamshedpur having had practically no education, and others who having undergone a year or two's course in some technical institute has the life of an electrician or an insignificant foroman as the goal of his life;—but it is a pity that there is nothing in Jamshedpur to attract the better type of educated Indians whose ambition will naturally rise higher.

Another important thing which the Directors have apparently left out of consideration is the great advantage of sending abroad promising Indians of the firm and the Indians in high and responsible positions for training and experience to bigger works. If properly and impartially conducted such an arrangement will be highly beneficial to the Works to the Company and to the country.

That there is an invidious distinction of colour is clearly made apparent outside the workshop proper as the plea of high skill and technical knowledge falls more hopelessly to the ground here. There are certainly not many Europeans provided outside the works, but that appears only to be due to there being not many high posts to be filled. Baring the medical department all the other departments connected with the town administration are under Europeans the Town Engineering, the Town Administration, the Police and even the Town Welfare Department. Of these the Town Engineering Department though slow is not very unpopular, but the feeling against the others is really quite strong in Jamshedpur. The Welfare Department under a highly paid European is doing little or nothing and is considered as hopelessly lacking in true spirit and inspiration. The general opinion is that it can be much more efficiently and successfully conducted under a properly selected Indian who will be easily content with less than half the pay at the present given to its Superintendent. Similar strong and universal opinion is also held against the Town Department against which everybody has something to complain. The allotment of quarters to the employees is one of the many other points of attack against this Department whose highhanded ness in searching some of the houses in the Indian quarters for articles belonging to the company is a cause of much bitterness in Jamshedpur. The sufferers all say that they objected to the house-search simply because an invidious distinction was made and their houses were selected only. They confidently declare that if no such unreasonable and ungracious distinction had been made and the search conducted impartially among the high and the low important revelations would have resulted and incomparably bigger hauls of company's goods would have been detected. But the Town Department is apparently above common reasoning and justice.

There are all up to the Directors in whose ability I have much confidence, to rectify only if they care to a acquaint themselves better and more directly with the conditions of the employees without depending much on the official mouthpieces. They should not be merely content with a fair return on their investment if they really want to make larger profits and to make their investment if they really want to make larger profits and to make their enterprise a bigger success. It is for the sake of economy, efficiency and decency that the works should be Indianised and steps should be taken immediately to ensure and accelerate the process. It is only thus that the Tata works will become a permanent pride of India and the name of Jamshedji ever memorable in the country.—Yours, etc.

J. GANGULI M.Sc.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following speaks for itself with regard to the criticisms made in several issues of your journal in the course of this and the last month on the Administration Report of the Development Department.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.
Sukhia Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 20th June 1921.

To,
The Secretary to the Directorate of Development, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your Circular, dated the 16th instant, regarding the business to be transacted at the meeting of the Advisory Committee called for Tuesday the 28th instant, I beg to state that the following questions should be placed on the Agenda for the proposed meeting:—

(1) Question as to whether the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme should not be abandoned for the present or postponed for at least five years.

(2) Question as to whether the East Colaba Reclamation Scheme should not be carried out before the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

(3) Question as to whether the Worli Housing Scheme should not be abandoned or largely curtailed.

(4) Question as to whether housing schemes should not be undertaken (a) on a portion of the land included in the Mazagon Improvement Scheme, (b) on a portion of the back land lying between the eastern frontage of Parel Road and the Babula Tank Site, (c) on the Military land at Dalton Road, and (d) on suitable land at Lower Colaba.

(5) Question as to the order in which such schemes in Salsette as have been undertaken to serve any of the purposes of the City of Bombay should be carried out.

(6) Question of inviting the attention of Government and the Advisory Committee of Salsette to the desirability of undertaking a Water Supply Scheme for salsette independent of the City of Bombay Water Works, either from the Ulhas River or any other source, capable of meeting a demand of 30 million gallons per day.

(7) Question of constructing a 60 foot road from a point in Vincent Road near Matunga due west of the Ravli junction of Mahim Chord Line with the Harbour Branch Kurla Line, running due east to the end of the City's limit thence to Trombay across the creek over an overbridge and thence proceeding to the end of the present road at Anik and thence continuing to Pau Pir; and the question of joining the southern end in Trombay of the proposed Salsette Railway to the Harbour Branch Railway at the Ravli junction.

2. In regard to the first question mentioned above the following particulars should be furnished to the Committee:—

(a) A revised estimate of the cost of carrying out the Scheme based on the latest available data, taking the rate of exchange at 1s. 3d. a rupee for such articles as are to be obtained from Great Britain.

(b) The approximate surplus area of land that would be available for sale or recoupment of the cost of the Scheme after deducting from the total reclaimed area the areas required for roads, parks recreation grounds, etc., and the rate at which the surplus area should be disposed of so as to recoup the whole cost of the Scheme.

(c) Particulars of the plant and other articles already ordered out for the Scheme either from England, India or elsewhere, giving the cost in each case on delivery to the Development Directorate.

(d) The number of labourers required during the progress of the work of the Scheme, where they are proposed to be obtained from and where they are to be housed if obtained from outside the City of Bombay.

3. In regard to the second question mentioned above the Committee should be furnished with a revised estimate of the cost of the Scheme as mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) above and the purposes for which the reclaimed land should be used.

4. In regard to the third question mentioned above the Committee should be furnished with the following information:—

(a) Particulars of Mills and large factories situated or likely to crop up in near future within 1 and 2 miles of the proposed Housing Scheme at Worli and the number of labourers or operatives employed or likely to be employed therein.

(b) The reasons why, inspite of the facilities proposed to be given by the Improvement Trust and the Development Directorate private enterprise will fail to provide housing accommodation for them to such an extent that such a huge housing scheme is required in the locality.

(c) Whether Government propose to arrange for providing Railway or Tramway facilities at Worli in the near future.

5. In regard to fourth, sixth and seventh questions I shall place my views before the Committee.

6. In regard to the fifth question the Committee should be furnished with particulars of the Schemes of the nature referred to and the object with which they have been undertaken.

7. I request that this letter be circulated to the Committee.

Yours faithfully,
NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

"INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN FOREIGN LANDS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be so good as to allow me to express a few words through the medium of your valued journal with regard to the letter of Mr. D. Chaman Lall on the above named subject, which was published in the "Chronicle" on Thursday last? I have carefully gone through Mr. Chaman Lall's letter and find that he has a just grievance to make in connection with the present system adopted by our well-known Indian Nationalists of Indian propoganda in foreign lands. Mr. Chaman Lall deplores and deplores, I believe, very rightly that we do not know what publicity work is being done by our "Information Bureau" in England. I do not know whether Mahatma Gandhi is fully satisfied with the present work of the Bureau; for eversince the winding up of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, we are entirely kept in the dark as to the activities of our representatives in England. Mr. Ben Spoor is in charge of of the newly organised "Bureau" with Mr. Fenner Brockway to assist him.

Now, let me put straight questions to our leaders of public opinion: Was it quite necessary to appoint a Labour leader of the type of Mr Ben Spoor, who is responsible to the Official Labour party, to represent India in England What does it matter if Mr. Spoor is an M. P.? Where is the guarantee that Mr. Spoor will always voice the grievances of India in Parliament would not our purpose have been well served, if Mr. B. G. Horniman had been appointed to voice the grievances of Indians before the British democracy? Has Mr. Spoor, I ask, studied thoroughly well the present intricate problems of India What was the object of Indian Nationalists in keeping back Mr. Horniman Has he not served *Hind* to the best of his ability and power during his long stay in this country? The very fact, that Mr. Horniman's services have been discarded by Indian Nationalists itself shows how ungrateful we are towards him. If I were asked whether there is any noble minded Englishman capable of carrying on propaganda work in England on behalf of India, I would, without any hesitation, say that it is Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, whose pen was a terror to the camp of Official dom. What impressions must have been created in the mind of Mr. Horniman on account of this clear injustice done to him by Indians whose grievances he still voices in England? Will Indian Nationalists responsible for this deplorable step explain their attitude with regard to the matter in question?

Was not the British Committee of the Indian National Congress doing *some* useful work through the medium of "India"? Now that the Information Bureau has been started in England our Nationalists think it right to spend something like Rs. 4,500 every year. Are Indians (of course, I mean Nationalists) to allow this big sum to be wasted every year? And what is the result of our spending this amount? We are told by Mr. Chaman Lall that nothing particularly has been done by our representatives in England as yet? Indian propaganda in England and in other parts of Europe is a *sine qua non*. Even Mr. Horniman rightly struck a note of warning on the eve of the winding up of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress; but alas, his touching appeal fell on the deaf ears of our Nationalists. If no *useful purpose* was served by the existence of the British Committee, can i assorted now that *great purpose* is being served by the existence of a mere "Information Bureau?" I do not wish to write further on this theme, at present; but I fully trust that our Indian Nationalists responsible for the organisation of the said "Information Bureau" will lose no time in making their position clear with regard to their avowed step.—Yours, etc.

A PARSI NATIONALIST.

FAILURE OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following letter addressed by me to the Municipal Commissioner as it clearly shows, how the Municipal Executive treats the tenant world of Bombay.

"To H. B. Clayton Esq., Commissioner, Bombay Muicipality.

Dear Sir,

I addressed a letter to you re Kikabhoy Building in Sankli Street on the 18th ultimo, to which I get a reply from the Executive Engineer that a steam roller has been given to the party from the 23rd of last month, and that the work would be finished in about a fortnight. The letter which I received was dated 26-5-21, 22 days have passed; that is, 8days over the time given by the Executive Engineer. What is the condition of the road leading to the Kikabhoy Building, plot No. 16, off Sankli Street? It is still in the same sad condition as ever. The road is not yet made.

Sir, when I wrote to the late Commissioner in 1918, I received reply that he would be taking action under Section 305, which he did after more than a year—on 7th September 1919. I again started writing but the landlord was given time. All these expired. I moved the Corporation for the second time. You, for the second time issued notices under Section 305 on the 5th January 1921. What was the result? Your two months' time has expired and another 3 months have also passed away.

Sir, you are the head of the Executive of the Corporation of Bombay, I put it to you. Sir, how long are we, the residents of this locality to put up with all these inconveniences? More than 3 years have passed, since I started writing to you. You have issued notices under Section 305 on two occasions at an interval of 15 months. Perhaps you may issue notices again, that means delaying—which means, that for the fault of the landlord our inconveniences should be endless.

When I put the real facts either before the Corporation or the public, you say that I exaggerate on account of over-enthusiasm, as in the case of Gloria Church Huts' nuisance, which I challenge the Municipal authorities to deny that they have not been remiss in their duties in regard to both the affair.

I shall be much obliged, if you kindly let me know once for all, if the Municipality is going to finish the work of the road and the foot-paths leading to the Kikabhoy Building, plot No. 16. Off Sankli Street, as you have already used your Municipal Section 305.

The landlord had complained of the monsoon in the years 1918, 1919, 1920 and perhaps he may complain of the same this year also. He has completely failed to finish the work, though you allowed him time after time.

In my opinion, the work of the road and the foot-paths must be immediately undertaken by the Municipality and completed as early as possible, as the monsoon would play the same havoc over the road and foot-paths as it did in previous years, to our great hardship. Hoping to be excused for the trouble.

I remain
Your most obedients servant
ANANTRAM VAIKUNTRAM.

June 17.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The latest news from Everest Expedition party received from Kampadzong dated 6th June states that the weather was delightful. Tibetans were very helpful and the whole party was doing well and work of the triangulation was being carried on at Sikhim.

The Maharajah of Indore has arrived in London. He is on a personal visit to see the conditions in Europe after the war.

Rome.—The Pope today bade a private farewell to the Bishop of Verapoly who is shortly returning to his diocese.

The death is announced of William Warde Fowler.

Is your Baby being fed correctly?

Every Mother no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day.

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The 'Allenburys' booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority on all that touches baby's welfare, and contains clear and informative articles on:—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala on the "National Work of Dadabhai Naoroji," Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 25.

The s.s. Neuralia, with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 26.

Parsi Central Association Cooperative Housing Society, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Hornby Row, 5 p.m.

Mahatma Gandhi to visit Santa Cruz at 8-30 a.m. for collections to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Meeting at "Viller Ville," Santa Cruz, where Ali brothers and Mrs. Naidu are expected to be present.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	18 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8 0	12 20
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 40
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

MRS. SOROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will visit the Kapad Market to-morrow noon for Swaraj Fund Collections.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princes Street to-day at 5-45 p.m. (B. T.).

"PICKETING AT JACOB CIRCLE"

The Hindu-Muslim Volunteer Corps has taken up the work of picketing the liquor shops from yesterday and is meeting with success.

BYCULLA ("E" WARD) DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of Mr. V. A. Desai 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

MAHARASHTRA P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is to elect two delegates, one from women and another from depressed classes and minorities to the All-India Congress Committee Persons, who wish to stand for the election or who wish to suggest names, should write to the Secretary, of the Committee in Poona City, before the 30th June.

INQUEST ON DEATH OF 2 PATHANS.

At the Coroner's Court, the inquest regarding the death of the two Pathans, Nazirkhan Ajaikhan and Guljaman Phali, who died as the result of an assault in a fracas which took place on the 14th instant at First Kamatipura Lane, was resumed yesterday.

Surwa, a witness, stated that he knew the deceased Nazirkhan and his brother, who lived at 1st Kamatipura Lane. He also knew Zanmahomed and his party. On the day in question he saw Nazirkhan who was lying on a cot outside his room. He then came and sat near the witness. Yarmahomed and thirty others then came there. Among them were the two suspects, Gul Ahmed and Jehengir Gulamudin, who have been arrested. The first suspect told Fardilkhan to look out as he would be beaten. The suspect then struck Fardil on the head with a stick and a fight ensued between Fordil and Nazir on the one side and Yarmahomed's men on the other. The witness then saw Nazir fall and being beaten by Yarmahomed's men, who afterwards went away. Another man Fakri was also lying injured on the charpoy.

Fakir and Halin, the two injured men, said they did not know who struck them.

Shirmahomed, a servant on board a ship, said he saw the first suspect hitting Nazirkhan.

The first suspect stated that at 4.30 p.m while he was returning to his room with Yarmahomed, he heard about a disturbance. He went near the spot and was arrested by the police.

The second suspect said he was not in the fight. He was arrested later on.

Further enquiries stand adjourned.

WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

Heerabai, a married woman, aged 18, residing with her husband at Mandvi, was working near the fire hearth on Tuesday when her Sari caught fire. A neighbour then came and threw water over her. She was under the treatment of a doctor for some time and did not recover and died of shock and burns.

At an inquest held on her body the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KERALA CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 20.

Under order of the District Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sanjeeva Menon of Calicut town, searched yesterday morning the office of the local Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. Four copies of Malayalam rendering of the Madras speech of Mr. Mohamed Ali, published and issued in the form of a pamphlet by the local Congress Committee, which had been proscribed by Government were taken possession of by the Police. Mr. K. P. Kesav Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee who had discontinued sale of copies of the pamphlet soon after it was proscribed by Government, made over to the Police a number of copies of the pamphlet in question. The police also removed copies of some other pamphlets.

TEMPLES STOP ANIMAL SACRIFICES,

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED.

1,500 GOATS : 3,000 FOWLS.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League has received the following letter from Mr. K. S. Narayana Iyer, Secretary of the Trivendrum Humanitarian Society which will be read with much interest.

As a result of our propaganda, our Society has stopped Animal Sacrifice in more than twelve temples in different centres, saving thereby the lives of about 1,500 goats and 3,000 fowls. A branch of our Society is also formed in our frontier town of Shenkotah. We intend starting branches all over the Country at least in the Telug Centres of Travankore and the neighbouring British Districts of Tinnevally and Malabar.

MOSLEMS' COMPLAINT.

NUISANCE NEAR A MOSQUE.

A letter has been addressed to the Corporation, dated the 4th February 1921, by Mr. Sayed Gulam Mahomed Rafaie and others, residents of Khoja Mohalla (C Ward) —stating that a night-soil depot exists in the vicinity of a mosque in Khoja Street which is frequented by hundreds of worshippers five times every day and that the depot is a source of great nuisance and annoyance to them; that sometimes the drain in the lane gets choked up and that the smell emanating therefrom is unbearable and tells upon the health of the residents of the locality; that to add to their distress all sorts of refuse are dumped near the depot and that the latrines which are placed behind the night-soil depot are a source of danger to the health of the devotees. Enquiring why the Municipality does not pay any attention to the condition of this locality which is rendered unfit for human habitation owing to the nuisances complained of and requesting that the depot, the latrines and the cutchra carts be removed for ever at an early date.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The monsoon has strengthened in Bihar and extended in the United Provinces and Central India east. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east of United Provinces, Central Provinces, Malabar and local in Orissa, west of United Provinces, Central India east, Konkan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma.

Chief amounts:—Moulmein, Rangoon one inch, Toungoo three, Kyaukpyu Dibrugarh two char, Dhubri one and half, Cherrapunji, Darjeeling three, Cox's Bazar two, Chittagorg one and half, Barisal, Bogra, Dinajpur one, Jalpaiguri two, Sambalpur one, Darbhanga, Naya Dumka two, Patna one and half, Gorakhpur, Luckhnow, Bahraich one, Sutna one and half, Saugor, Jubbulpore two, Pachmarhi four, Pendra, Chanda one and half Raipur six, Mercara three, Mangalore one and half.

Forecast:—No large change.

SIMLA, June 22.

To-day, the momsson has been stronger than usual and the rainfall has been abundent in the central parts of the country and the northern parts of the Peninsula. Generally it has extended over most of the United Provinces, and temporarily and locally over the east of the Punjab. On the other hand the rainfall in Madras, Presidency, North West India, outside the United Provinces, and Kashmir was defective. Kashmir had received rain from the western disturbance early in the week.

MONSOON FAILURE IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, June 21.

The fear that the monsoon may prove a failure as big as that of 1918 is now becoming pronounced in Ceylon. Only the slightest falls have been recorded to-day and June usually a month of heavy rainfall has been hitherto almost one of drought.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 22-6-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 22nd 1919.		1920.	
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba(Observatory)	5 51	26 60	14 62		7 23	
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	7 29	25 03	15 56		7 63	
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital ..	6 11	21 01	15 96		8 17	
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	3 62	19 28	17 40		8 28	
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	--	--	--		--	

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Last night at the Excelsior Theatre the entertainment commenced with Greig's Sonata and both Miss Small and Miss Treseder did justice to it. Then Mr. Dawson came and sang Mendelssohn's 'I am a roarmer' for the second time during the week that he has been here. It was as disappointing as last time. He was followed by Miss Small with violin solos from Bach and Woof, which were quite beautifully executed. Mr. Selwyn Driver was as funny as ever with his entertainment, although his jokes about the Yankees are repeated too many times. Jesters like liars ought to have good memories. After the interval Miss Treseder played Debussy and Coates on the piano. The Frenchman with his complex soul was not at all well interpreted by her, but she played Coates' 'Old English country Dance' quite creditably. Then came Mr. Dawson and sang. Away in Athlone and One lone star' with considerable feeling and power. After that came violin solos from Brahms and another by Miss Small. The evening ended with Mr. Dawson singing Liza Lobmann's 'Myself when Young'. It need hardly be mentioned that it is Fitz Gerald's famous lines from Omar Khayaam's 'Rubayat' set to music which were sung by him.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

WHERE MONEY CAN BE PAID.

Contributions to Tilak Swaraj Fund may be paid at the following addresses:—

Mahatma Gandhi Labournam Road, Gamdevi.

Umar Sobani Esq., Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

S. G. Banker Esq., 24, Chowpatty, Girgaon.

A Ward-Fort, District C. C.

Mahomed Abdin Peerbhoy Esq., Fair House: Central Road, Colaba.

Mathooradas Tricamjee Esq., 93, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

B. Ward—Mandvi District C. C.

B. N. Mehesheri, Esq., C/o Union Society, Bombay (3).

Dharamsi K. Mehta, Esq., C/o Union Society, Bombay (3).

C. Ward—Bhuleshwar District C. C.

Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Esq. C/o Cawasji Framji and Co., Mulji Jetha Market Chowk, Bombay (2).

D Ward—Girgaon District C. C.

K. B. Sansgiri, Esq., 3rd Parsiwada Opp. Wilson High School.

A. H. Fyzee, Esq., 5, Chowpatty Bombay.

U. K. Oza, Esq., Karanjia Building Grant Road, Bombay.

E Ward—Byculla District C. C.

R. A. Kaji, Esq., 82A, Khandewady, Bombay.

Anantmaram Vaikhunthrai, Esq., "Bombay Chronicle."

S. L. Silam, Esq., 2nd, Kamathipura, Bombay.

F Ward—Parel District C. C.

Jivaraj G. Nensey, Esq., Matunga.

S. V. Lalit, Esq., Simplex Building, Room No. 23, C. Pawawala Street, Girgaon.

L. N. Chavan, Esq., Girni Kamgar Sangh, Kalachoki, Parel.

G Ward—District C. C.

P. G. Saharabudhe, Esq., Goregaonkars Building Dadar.

G. S. Purandare, Esq., Kanji Damji Shawl Elphinstone Road, Parel.

G. S. Nadkarni, Esq., Karodhe Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

HYDERABAD (SIND) COLLECTIONS.

TRICE ITS THARE,

The Secretary, Hyderabad Congress Committee Hyderabad (Sind) writes to say under date June 20:

The Hyderabad District Congress Committee has collected Rs. 53,000 in Tilak Swaraj Fund being nearly three times its shares. The Committee has sold six thousand yards of Khaddar mostly of its own manufacture. About 1,000 charkhas are working under its control. Mrs. Saraladevi, Chaudhrani recently visited Hyderabad and enrolled 500 women as the Congress members whose total for the district is nearly 4,000. At the request of citizens the Congress Committee has organised 60 volunteers for night patrol since police has proved inefficient. There have been no thefts after the Committee's volunteers took charge.

SWARAJ FUND COLLECTIONS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 21.

In connection with the Tilak Swaraj Fund, arrangements have been made in the city for workers accompanied by volunteers to go in for house to house collections. The services of the local Muslim Volunteers Corps have been placed at the disposal of the Tilak Swaraj Fund Committee.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The market for jute mill shares ruled quiet, with only a small volume of business put through. Coal shares were in good demand. In the miscellaneous section there was no feature of any special interest, Dunbars closing easy. The following were to-day's closing quotations:

Coal:—Bengal 870, Bhulanbhararee 53, Bokaro and Ramgur 24/4, Burra Lemo 8/8, Burrakrur pref. 95, Equitable 31/8, Ghusick 24.

Jute:—Alliance 325, Beleveder pref. 104, Budge Budge 302, Century 6/8, Clive 143, Dalhousie 282, Fort Gloster 570, Howrah 32/6, Hooghly 63, Kamarhatty 580 s.l., Kankanarah 380, Lansdowne 220, National 230, Nuddea 39, Reliance 30/8, Standard 310, Waverley 7/12.

Miscellaneous Section:—Assam Saw Mills 7/14, Automatic Tools 5, Agra United Mills 6/10, Bengal Paper 57/8d., British India 10/10, Chaparmukh Silghat Rly. 59, Dunbar Cotton 384, Hume Pipes 9/12, Karnani Industrial Bank 4/6dis., Kesoram Cotton 14/12 Kumardhubi Engineering 14/8 s.l., Russa Engineering 100, Titaghur Paper 31/4, Union Jute debentures 91/8.

Government paper at 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/2, small lots at 58/8, War bonds short loans 100/2, 1925 100/2 and 1928, 100/2 per cent.

A WOMAN PROFESSOR,

Miss E. I. M. Boyd, M.A., has been appointed to the staff of Wilson College as Professor of French, and is expected to arrive in Bombay in the autumn. Miss Boyd was educated at Liverpool University, and at Newnham College, Cambridge, where she passed the Modern and Mediaeval Languages Tripos in French and German. She was for some years editor of the "Women's International Quarterly," a magazine published in French, German, and English. At present Miss Boyd is acting as General Secretary to the Student Movement in Rumania.

The "Englishman" considers that the Government of India have done a wise thing in making the announcement of the Prince of Wales' visit, in view of the rumours that are being spread. The Prince will be received, despite what one foolish class may say, with homage, loyalty and affection.

LIGHTING OF THE CITY.

CONTRACT WITH THE GAS CO. RENEWED.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, discussion on the Commissioner's letter regarding the proposal for renewing for a further period of two years from 1st March 1921, the agreement entered into with the Bombay Gas Company for the public lighting of the city, was resumed.

When this question was last discussed by the Committee the members put three questions to the Commissioner as to what staff was employed by the Municipality; what was the average number of lamps going out of order every day and whether the Municipality paid for such lamps. The Commissioner stated yesterday in reply to the questions that there were one Inspector one overseer and fifteen Mukadams on the staff. Each Mukadam had to inspect 400 lamps spreading, on about nine miles, every night. They were not up till now taking any notice of the dim lamps because in the old contracts there was no clause regarding under payment or non-payment on account of dim lamps. About 30 to 40 lamps were detected to be burning every night, under 25 per cent. stipulated candle power for which the Company did not receive any payment. According to the new contract the Gas Company would receive only half the usual rate for the lamps giving light between 50 to 75 per cent. below the standard, and for lights below 25 per cent. they would get nothing. There were in all 7,000 lamps in the city.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The chairman remarked that the staff seemed to be inadequate for the work. The commissioner said that it was so. But he was satisfied that they did appreciable work all the same.

Mr. Mantri, wanted to know if the Company did not gain anything on account of those lamps which went out.

The commissioner said the company had to incur loss on the contrary.

Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy moved an amendment that the contract be approved on the proviso that in the case of strikes the company would be bound to indemnify the corporation for any extra cost for providing extra lights etc.

For want of a seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

The Committee then decided to approve the contract subject to the sanction of the corporation.

THE TATA MILLS.

MEN DOWN TOOLS.

The Tata Spinning and Weaving Mill, situated at Dadar has been kept closed owing to a strike of the operators. It appears that the men of the Roving Department, numbering about 100, some time ago demanded an increase in their wages and made representations to the management. But it could not be ascertained the exact increment asked for by the workers and at what rate they were up till now being paid. As they did not receive any satisfactory reply from the management, they decided to lay down their tools and as the other departments of the mill could not work without the roving department working, the management had to close the entire mill, wherein about three thousand operatives were on work. The management have notified to the effect that they were getting higher wages than the rovers of other departments and that if they did not therefore, return to work forthwith, they would be paid off on Friday next. The men do not show any inclination of conforming to the terms of the notice.

MILL-WORKERS' CONTRIBUTION.

RS. 701 BY KASTOORCHAND MILLS.

The workers of the Kastoorchand Mills, Dadar, have contributed, to the Lokmanya Tilak Swarajya Fund, a donation of Rs. 701.

SUCCESSFULL PICKETING IN BYCULLA WARD.

SPLENDID WORK OF TELUGU VOLUNTEERS.

Anti-Liquor picketting has been going on successfully for the last 3 days in Kamatipura and Tardeo. Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram was inspecting the different places especially to see that violence was avoided either by words or physically, if there be any chances for the same. The volunteers conducted the work peacefully.

During the 3 days 25 Country Liquor shops in Kamatipura were picketed and 3 in Tardeo, some of these shops were doing business for hundreds of Rupees every day, but during these 3 days, they could not have got even twenty or twenty-five rupees per day. The police sepoys not in uniform were found near some of the shops, and especially in one of the shops belonging to Rustomji Damania, a police sepoy was found sitting inside.

The volunteers especially the Telugu Volunteers conducted under the guidance of Messrs. Ustad Hiranna Ashanna Udumulon, and Narsingh Shivappa Bhasha.

This work will be extended to the other areas very shortly by the Byculla District Congress Committee and the work will also go on vigorously.

Throughout the behaviour of the volunteers in such a place like Kamatipura, which is noted for hooligans and persons of ill-repute, was splendid and worth noting.

Mr. Percival Landon has arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday last.

ALI BROTHERS AT POONA.

IMPERATIVE NEED OF HOUR.

SPIRITED SELF-VINDICATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, June 17.

On their way to Gokak, the Ali Brothers accompanied by Dr. Kitchlew, Moulana Abul Kasim and others, got down here to-day and addressed a mass meeting on the Shanwar Wada grounds. Mr. N. C. Kelkar who was voted to the chair, after introducing the guests to the audience, said that he was not there to deliver a lecture as the time at their disposal was too short. He was however glad to announce at the very beginning that Mr. Vasudeorao Apte has handed over Rs. 100 for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. He hoped many more contributions would be soon forthcoming. The Ali Brothers were charged with cowardice in some quarters, when they had issued an explanatory statement. Mr. Kelkar wanted the audience to listen to their speeches only, to know whether they were cowards or otherwise.

Moulana Shaukat Ali, who spoke next, said that he was there to demand from them their purse, their life, nay everything that would hasten the battle of Swarajya to a speedy success. It is true that Shiwaji was born in Maharashtra, but he now felt certain, that in every province of India, there will be born one Shiwaji at least. He had spoken to them once before, and so now, he would make room for visitors who were altogether new to them.

HINDUSTANI FIRST.

Dr. Kitchlew said that the massive walls of the great fortress in their front, should be an everlasting source of inspiration to them all, in their fight to secure justice for Khilafat and the Punjab. Hindoos and Mussalmans are one and the same in the eyes of God. He is first a "Hindusthani"; and he was glad to say so. His religion was "Hindusthani," and he therefore would protect the cows. He wanted freedom not for the Indians only, but for the whole of mankind. He would warn the critics that India's fight for Swarajya to-day was not based on selfish motives. The truer aspect of the present fight is materialism versus spiritualism. Indians stood for spiritualism. They ought to know, that they will have to fight against the code of European civilization. The latter, does not in the least guarantee "Peace." Lord Reading, he proceeded to say, seemed to be too anxious for "justice". He was given sufficient time to show his practical love for justice. But, it seemed to him that Lord Reading has confused "justice" with "diplomacy". He wanted to tell the Viceroy that there was no time for diplomacy now. Diplomacy is anything and everything but truth. He did not hate Englishmen. They were his friends and brothers. He only wanted India to be a free Nation. He appealed to the audience to pay liberally to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. (At the time, Mr. Kelkar announced to have received some Rs. 800 and one gold ring for the Tilak Swaraja Fund.)

SHIVAJI WITH AURANGZIB

Mr. Mohamed Ali said he was sorry that he was speaking in English. The latter was not a common bond of brotherhood, but was a common bond of slavery. Neither Aurangzib nor Shiwaji succeeded in giving India a common language. To-day they wanted the spirit of Shiwaji to be united with that of Aurangzib. It was time for the "crescent moon" and the "Bhagwa Gonda" to combine into one National flag. Neither of these by itself was desired by any. This was an ideal place for meeting. They were not in need of swords to-day. The spirit of Shiwaji and Aurangzab was needed most. The mistake of both these rulers to have fought with each other had been realized in the last three centuries. The Afghans and the Mahrattas were both responsible for losing India; and by way of "Prayaschitta" the liberation of India was now due from the Afghans and the Mahrattas as well. And hence they must meet. Indians were bound to be free. They would not brook any slavery either under their own men or under a foreign master. They should cultivate a spirit of resolution like that of Shiwaji. The Lord of Sabarmati and the Lord of Simla met together, and the fruit of their meeting was the "apology" of Ali Brothers. That was how the "Leader" interpreted it. As regards the cowardice attributed to himself, he would tell the audience only one fact that he never knew that the Government had decided to prosecute them until after he issued the statement to the Press. Neither Mahatma Gandhi nor the Viceroy had informed him of this alternative of 'jail.' In fact, he and his brother knew nothing about it. Lord Reading hoped that Ali Brothers would sincerely stick to their statement. Mr. Mohamed Ali said that the credit for sincerity was to be first established by Lord Reading and not by Ali Brothers. The bureaucracy was ruling India by force and fear. Indians must now unite to fight out the cunning bureaucrats. Mr. Mohamed Ali concluded his speech after a stirring appeal to the audience to help the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Moulana Abul Kasim also made a few remarks. The guests having been garlanded, the meeting dispersed.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

PHILLIPINES SCRATCH FROM DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

New York.—The Phillipines Davis Cup Team has scratched owing to their inability to reach United States by July 20th. Japan therefore plays the second round at Minneapolis against the winner of the Belgium and Czecho-Slovak Match.

It is understood that Mr. J. C. Mahony and Mr. T. E. Meir have been invited to Cotacamund by the Madras Government to discuss Town Planning Scheme.

SPORTING NEWS.

MYSORE RACES.

GIPSY'S ADVICE WINS MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

[SECOND DAY-JUNE 21st.

(From our Racing Correspondent)

MYSORE, June 21.

Despite the threatening weather attendance was very large this evening at the Mysore races second day. His Highness the Maharaja and Yuvaraja, the Dewan and distinguished visitors including a large number of ladies were present. There were six events on the card including three special cups all of which were hotly contested for. After the fifth race His Highness the Maharaja presented the cups for the winners. His Highness blacktop got the Merchants' cup. His Highness the Maharaja's cup was the most hotly contested event of the day and fair sport was witnessed throughout. The palace band was in attendance playing choice selections at interval.

Details:—

MAHAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 500 winner; Rs. 200 second; Rs. 100 third.

Handicap for arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Borjannahy's LITTLE GRAY, 7/1 Bona .. 1
D Ghista's DECORATION GRAY Abbas Sheriff 2

D Ghista's GOLD COIN 7/8 Partoosingh 3
Also ran:—Yorik 8/0, Naslbdar 7/10, Dumra 7/2.

Betting:—3 to 1 Little Gray, 5 to 1 Decoration, 2 to 1 Gold Coin.

Won by two lengths.

Time:—1 minute 25 seconds.

SERINGAPATAM PLATE:—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 700 winner; Rs 250 second; Rs. 100 third.

Handicap for horses in 4th Division

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's MA BAP 7/4 Selman 1
Mr Robinson's DAFFUM 8/3 Bona 2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's ARMISTICE 3/5 Grace 3

Also ran:—Stromboli 9/0, Vlamertinge 8/7, Quite Grave 8/0

Betting:—8 to 1 Ma Bap, 2 to 1 Daffum, 3 to 1 Armistice.

Won by a neck, four lengths between second and third.

MERCHANTS' CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

High weight handicap for c b horses 3 years old and upwards. Cup valued at Rs. 200 presented by Mysore Merchants.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100.

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's BLACK TOP 9/6 Mitchell 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's CUIDONS 9/12 Bullock 2
H H the Yuvaraja of Mysore's BETTER LUCK 9/10 Grace 3

Also ran:—;Come On 9/5, Good Luck 8/5, Corundum 8/0

Betting:—3 to 1 Black Top, 4 to 1 Cuidon, 2 to 1 Better Luck.

Won by half length.

Time:—1 minute 20 seconds.

H H THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP—Distance 1¼ miles.

Cup valued at Rs. 500; Rs. 2,000 winner; Rs. 500 second; Rs. 200 third.

Handicap for horses in 3rd Division.

M Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE 8/6 Partoosingh 1
Fakrutejar Hajee Ismail Sait's ABAJALA 9/2 Higgins 2
Sirdar Lakshmikantharaj Urs' ZANZIBAR 7/7 Ritchie 3

Also ran:—Eagle's Nest 9/0, seven the others.

Betting:—3 to 1 Gipsy's Advice, three to one Abajala, 20 to 1 Zanzibar, 8 to 1 Way of an Eagle.

Won by a head.

Time:—2 minutes 17 1/5 seconds.

MYSORE CUP—Distance 1¼ miles

Cup valued Rs. 300; Rs. 800 to winner;; Rs. 300 second; Rs. 150 third.

Handicap for arabs.

G A Marsh's COLONIAL 7/8 Bullock 1
M Goculdass ADAR 7/5 Partoosingh 2
M Goculdass' MAGADALA 9/2 Majeed 3

Also ran:—Reuter 9/7 and five others.

Betting:—7 to 1 Colonial, 4 to 1 Adar, 2 to 1 Magadala and Lockman, 6 to 1 Reuter.

Won by short head.

Time:—9 minutes 35 seconds.

LAWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

Rs. 500 presented by Royal Calcutta Turf Club whereof Rs. 500 for winner; Rs. 200 second; Rs. 100 third.

High weight handicap for ponies 14/2 and under.

Mrs Aliba's STEP ASIDE, 9/0 Lyon 1
Mesmarnah's KAPRI 8/4 2
H H the Yuvarajah of Mysore's HYACINTH 8/4 Bullock 3

Also ran:—9/7 and five others

Betting:—7 to 6 Step Aside, 8 to 1 Kapri, 6 to 1 Hyacinth and Max.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths.

Time—1 minute 6 seconds.

ENGLISH RACING.

PERIOSTEUM WINS THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Mr. B. Irish's PERIOSTEUM 1
Mr. Fred. Hardy's HAPPY MAN ... 2
Major Giles Loder's SPION KOP ... 3

Eight ran. M. Henri Balsan's Juveignour finished third but was disqualified, Spion Kop being placed third. Periosteum won by a length.

Betting:—4 to 1 against Periosteum, 3 to 1 against Happy Man, 50 to 1 against Spion Kop.

KENT LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

PYZEE BEATEN IN FOURTH ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

In the fourth round of the Tennis Tournament at the Queen's Club, Sleem beat Wu 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

A. A. Fyzee lost to Norton, (South African) 6—8, 1—6, 6—4. It was an interesting game in which Fyzee made splendid drives but he was beaten by Norton's services.

Shimidzu beat Bisseker 6—2, 6—2.

In the second round of doubles Baviss and Dayson beat Dass and Singh 6—3, 6—2.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 16.

Recd. 9-30 a.m June 22.

Kent beat Worcester by 280 runs.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday June 23, 1921.

SHAMELESS EXPLOITATION.

The Government of Bengal and the Government of Assam have issued elaborate explanations touching the origin of the "coolies" strike in the Chargola Valley, explanations that betray a common inspiration. We do not find any adequate concern or even curiosity on the part of the authorities about the economic conditions of labour. They confess ignorance, and are content to remark that many of the stories of underpayment and oppression are without foundation. Why not, then, investigate the conditions directly, instead of clinging to the coincidence that political unrest came about the time that the planters were curtailing expenses? Labourers who fled from the gardens have affirmed that they were paid a few pice a day and that they were subject to ill-treatment. No one who has followed the whole of the literature provoked by the event, can fail to note the rather remarkable fact that the apologists, both Government and Anglo-Indian, indulge in generalisations, evading details. If the "coolies" were not in several cases paid 6 pice a day, what, then, were they paid? The Government communiques are adroitly silent in their account of positive facts, and there is not a word said about actual wages. The "coolies" make allegations of scandalous wages, against which the "Statesman" is pleased to say, time and again, that they were "happy and contented." When facts are given of starvation conditions, the nimble retort comes that the "coolies" were "prosperous"! Cleary the maligners of the poor "coolies" and the only friends they have found in their distress, are afraid of divulging the facts. Let it be noted that Anglo-Indian journals fond of parading, in other cases, the figures of wages and family-budgets, do not import into this single controversy any details of payment in cash and in kind. A long statement has been issued by the Tea Association, but not a line is devoted to the disclosure of the wages paid. We have been befogged with narratives about recruitment, about sirdars, about free quinine, about cheap grain; leader writers and special correspondents give us idyllic descriptions of the way people might live in the retreats of Nature; pictures have been published of plump and smiling women in the gardens being lovingly eyed by *mem sahibs* — all of which are interesting. But why do the spokesmen of the planters not tell us of the monthly wages of labourers? They and their busy apologists are revelling in abuse of Mr. Gandhi and trying to detect discrepancies in the observations of Mr. Andrews. Much is made of the custom in some of the gardens, according to which labourers are able to supplement their wages by *ticca* or extra work, and the general impression engineered is that the receipts of the "coolie" are an indeterminate quantity which enables him to "flourish." In his oleaginous report of twenty foolscap pages, Sir Henry Wheeler seems to respect the conspiracy of silence.

We are, however, indebted to the planting correspondent of "Capital" for the figures of wages for 1910 and 1919, figures that thoroughly expose the reasons of reticence:—

	1910	1919.
Man ...	Rs. 5-11-6	Rs. 6-2-9
Woman ...	Rs. 4- 6-7	Rs. 5-0-3
Child ...	Rs. 2-11-11	Rs. 3-1-5

These then are the monthly wages of the pampered 'coolies"! Let it be noted that these figures *include* diet, *ticca*, rations, subsistence allowance, and bonus, and all the suggestions about unseen and indeterminate emoluments for the "flourishing coolies" are arrant nonsense when we have before us the actual income of men, women and children. We have scarcely come across, even in India, rates of wages so scandalously inadequate for healthy subsistence. To employ men, women and children on this scale of return is to exploit helpless labour, and no amount of advertisement, adorning stories and suppressing facts, can weigh against the testimony of these figures. If an adult is paid Rs. 6 for the labour of a whole month, what is there preposterous in saying that he is yoked to the treadmill, for a few pice a day? Exploiters affect to be scandalised at the suggestion of the pice being the unit of discussion, but the indictment is as clear as arithmetic and not the invention of any non-cooperator. The tea-industry is now said to be hard-hit, but it cannot be contended that sweating is only an accident inseparable from distressing times; for in 1910, when all was happy, the "coolies" were paid less than galley slaves, managing agents and shareholders robbing them of their legitimate dues. Another arresting fact is that between 1910 and 1919, the monthly rates of increase sanctioned to the "coolies" were as follow:—

Man	Re. 0-7-3
Woman	Re. 0-9-8
Child	Re. 0-5-6

And during those nine years, the necessities of life have at least doubled themselves in cost: as for the "coolies", they were rewarded with liberal increments of about 8 as.! What use is the pretence of building scientific mud-houses and improved lavatories, when the beneficiaries are, in the essence of wages, deceived and reduced to the level of starvelings and serfs? What charity is it to employ a compounder who serves quinine and tries to detect shamming, when enough is not paid for healthy subsistence? A full meal insures a man against malaria better than thirty grains of quinine. Facilities for the education of children, are not heard of; the planters have no use for it. Another of the stage-features of charity commended to us is that "coolies" get free fuel. We might just as well advertise that among the emoluments of service in our office is freedom to pick up waste-paper in order to effect a big economy in the shape of the sweeper's wages. It is the rank exploitation of helpless, inarticulate people that is provoking the present protest and the only honest way of peace is for exacting employers to admit that the wages were perfidiously low.

Apart from the sickening cant that "coolies" ought to be "happy and contented" while being underpaid and exploited out of the confines of civilisation, we have to take note of grievances of ill-treatment. We admit that there are planters who abjure the fist and the boot as means of maintaining discipline and fostering the diligence of workers. Nevertheless, complaints of ill-treatment have become too serious to be ignored, and "coolies" have, time and again, sworn from Karimgunj to Chandpur that they would rather perish than return to the hellish conditions they abandoned. The Assam Government, who are identified with the planters' *raj*, have sought to disarm critics by the innocent affectation that if there were cases of maltreatment, the "coolies" would have run to local officials and obtained justice! The Assam Government, of course, know too much for this plea to be an attempt at self-deception. The picture of an assaulted or tortured "coolie" running to local officers with a complaint against the *sahib*—who comes from a Christian home and is the King-Emperor's representative—and establishing his case either before a brother *sahib* or a jury of brother *sahibs*, is so much out of focus with realities, that we take the Government's defence as a bureaucratic jest. When Indians, more educated and capable of looking after themselves than the "coolies" of Assam, are insulted with impunity, it is too much to expect the latter to prevail against their assailants, who, thanks to the administration of justice and the discrimination of penal law, have no terrors of a verdict. Government pretend that there are no complaints and convictions because there are no cases, whereas it is the helplessness of the "coolie" and the loading of the scales of justice which are responsible for unredressable grievances. The Assam Government manage to sustain a peaceful conscience, because they are, and have been, from time immemorial, perfectly ready to investigate "specific" cases by "responsible" individuals: since the conditional offer has not been executed to their satisfaction, they must be above blame, observant as they are of natural phenomena like hurtful hustling, accidental fractures and enlarged spleens. In a public meeting at Calcutta, Mr. Nirmal Chunder—a man of remarkable character whose sympathy with the cause of labourers is second only to that of Mr. Andrews—openly said that a "coolie" woman had been once put in a tank full of leeches by way of punishment. This enraged an English gentleman of the name of Trevor who offered to give Rs. 1,000 to the Coolies Fund if the case were proved. Mr. Nirmal Chunder, by way of counter-challenge, undertook to prove it, if Mr. Trevor could deposit Rs. 10,000 for the Coolie Fund in the hands of a European, in the event of the case being demonstrated. Mr. Trevor turned tail and so far as we know, the challenge offered by Mr. Chunder to *any* European to come and be satisfied with instances of "leech-punishment," has been shunned by that boisterous community. We do not know the truth of it, but there is the offer to prove it. We have heard of hideous "disciplinary" practices in the far-off tracts where justice is tardy and offenders are, as a rule, above law. After the savageries of the Punjab, there is no novelty in punishment *prima facie* incredible to us in British India. Enough has been known about Assam to discredit Government when they profess happy ignorance. The labourer's plight, whether viewed from the stand-point of wages or humane treatment, has been so harsh in Assam that he has decided to flee. Planters apparently do not want to believe that the economic degradation for which they were responsible to labour, was so harsh as to cause their flight; they are anxious to avert their eyes from that honest conclusion. It is said that modern Virginians hate the works of Mrs. H. B. Stowe who exposed the barbarities of the slave-trade; they simply do not like to think that they were responsible for sufferings so great. And the planters of Assam and their henchmen, looking for a scapegoat for their relief, have found the non cooperator to answer for the consequence of their own misdeeds towards humble fellow-creatures.

Notes of the Day.

Our "Representatives"!

Mr. Sastri, in an interview with Reuter's representative, is reported to have declared that the question which affected India was not Empire defence, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, nor foreign policy, but the equal rights of Indians within the Empire on the equitable settlement of which the future of India depends. We hope Mr. Sastri has not been correctly reported and that when he says that Indians must have equal rights within the Empire he means that Indians must be masters in their own country in exactly the same manner as an Englishman or South African is in his. Unfortunately, from the context it appears that Mr. Sastri is only concerned with the status of Indians in the Colonies. Now, if there is one thing which has been most vividly brought home to Indians it is this, that there will be and there can be no satisfactory solution of the question of the status of their countrymen abroad so long as they are not masters in their own country. Therefore, the question which most vitally affects Indians is the question of Swaraj. And Swaraj means that they must have an equal voice in determining questions of Empire defence, and foreign policy and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in so far as its affects them. Therefore, his countrymen cannot endorse the attitude of Mr. Sastri who evidently still cherishes the "Moderate" notion that so far as these questions are concerned India must, for the present, walk in the leading strings of Britain. Mr. Sastri may be satisfied with the shadow of "representation" at the table of Imperial Conference while the substance of equality is lacking. But his countrymen are determined to get the substance and Mr. Gandhi's movement is the symbol of that determination. How little Mr. Sastri understands his own countrymen is indicated in his hope that "Mr. Gandhi would turn his movement into some social and humanitarian channel, for example, cottage industries." However, the Indian people did not expect much from Mr. Sastri. They expect much less from the Rao of Cutch who has assured the British public that "he saw no reason for pessimism in India particularly as the reforms had given real satisfaction."

Still No Change!

To those of the co-operationists who are never tired of prating about the change of heart of the bureaucracy the Chandpur episode must at least serve as an eye-opener. The conduct of the Bengal executive shows that autocracy flourishes as well in 1921 as it did in 1919 when the whole of India was shocked by the inhuman atrocities committed on Indians by a system that was British—and not Prussian. The salient feature about the Chandpur episode is not "the benevolent neutrality" of a *laissez-faire* Government, but the fact that there is no change of heart in the Bengal Government. If "the reforms" were a reality, and not a sham, as has been loudly iterated by the Moderates and their bureaucratic mentors, the whole affair at Chandpur should have been dealt with by a Minister, responsible to the Legislature. But because the matter involved a conflict of interests between the European tea planters, and Indian Labour, the Indian Minister was coolly given the go-by and his functions encroached upon by the Home Department. According to Mr. Andrews, the Department's attitude was determined at Darjeeling, behind the back of the Minister. We do not care whether this slighting of an Indian colleague was deliberate or even conscious; but there is the fact, and it reveals how "the mentality of the autocracy at Darjeeling is still unchanged" and further as Mr. Andrews has observed, "the so-called dyarchy" has been a reincarnation of the old autocracy over again. The conduct of the Bengal executive should also bring home to the Moderates that "Responsible Government" as promised by the Reforms Act, by which ought to be meant respect for Indian opinion, and Indian initiative, (as Mr. Andrews says) is still almost entirely absent. It would be interesting to know how the Nestor of Moderate wisdom in Bengal has received this signal proof of utter disregard for Indian opinion. Will his self-respect and that of his colleagues permit them to continue to cooperate with an executive that does not reckon their existence or will they behave like men and resign their jobs as a protest against the disillusionment that the episode has brought in its train?

"The Kite and the Pigeons."

With profound apologies to AEsop we propose to retell here one of his not unfamiliar fables:

A kite, who had kept sailing in the air for many days near a dove-house, and made a swoop at several pigeons, but all to no purpose (for they were too nimble for him), at last had recourse to stratagem. He took his opportunity one day to make a declaration to them, in which he set forth his own just and good intentions and told them that he had nothing more at heart than the defence and protection of the pigeons in their ancient rights and liberties, and how concerned he was at their fears and jealousies of a foreign invasion, especially their unjust and unreasonable suspicions of himself, as if he intended by force of arms to break in upon their constitution and erect a tyrannical government over them. To prevent all such fear and jealousies and thoroughly to quiet their minds, the kite thought proper to propose to them such terms of alliance and articles of peace as might for ever cement a good understanding betwixt them: the principal of which was, that they should accept him for their King and invest him with all kingly privileges and prerogatives over them. The poor, simple pigeons consented. The kite took the coronation oath, after a very solemn manner on his part; and the doves, the oaths of allegiance and fidelity on theirs. But much time had not passed over their heads before the kite pretended that it was part of his prerogative to devour a pigeon whenever he pleased. And this he was not contented to do himself only, but instructed the rest of the royal family in the same kingly arts of Government. The pigeons, reduced to this miserable condition, said one to the other, "Ah, we deserve no better! Why did we let him come in?"

The fable is not without a lesson for all Asiatic peoples.

A Delhi Charitable Eye Hospital.

We have received the latest report of Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital, Delhi, which is a praiseworthy record of selfless work done as well as an appeal for more funds. Dr. Shroff gives the public sufficient material to judge of the utility of his institution. The institution run by Dr. Shroff had a small beginning. It is cosmopolitan and advantage is taken of it by Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs and Christians alike. The great need in connection with the Hospital is for a suitable building. It is impossible to extend the present premises. It is not cash exclusively which is required. The charitably inclined public may donate anything from a set of surgical instruments to a number of beds. Promises of co-operation in this national institution have been received from Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Pyare Lal, and Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh. The list of donors of Rs. 100 and above includes a number of Bombay men and it is satisfactory to note that the charitable institutions of this city have lent a supporting hand so far to Dr. Shroff. It is to be earnestly wished that those who have kindly feeling towards their brethren and sisters afflicted with the greatest physical calamity will put themselves without delay in communication with Dr. Shroff, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Patrons subscribing Rs. 1,000 and over will be entitled to place a bed in the Eye Hospital to be called after a name of their own choice. We heartily commend the Eye Hospital to the attention of the charitable wealthy all over India.

Indian Communal Life.

A correspondent writes:

"Apropos Mahatma Gandhi's spinning wheel, the following passage in Mr. E. B. Havell's book "Artistic Revival in India" published in 1912 (p. 32) will be read with profit. Mr. Havell says:—

"It makes me almost despair of Indian spirituality to find so many of the leaders of new India active'y propagating the extension of the modern factory system in India, instead of devoting all their energies to reorganising and developing the industrial side of Indian communal life in ar Indian way.

"If all the misplaced energy which has been devoted, especially in Bengal, to the establishment of Swadeshi cotton mills had been directed towards the revival of village industry and Indian domestic architecture, the Swadeshi movement would have benefited India much more than it has done. For, as Mr. Ashbee truly says, the Indian craftsman and the Indian village community have a definite and necessary place, not only in the Indian order of things, not only in the culture of the East, but in the world."

Will the scoffers of the spinning wheel ponder over this?

Lepers in Bombay.

Sometimes we are told by those who are responsible for removing and segregating the lepers from the unaffected populace that there is no leper to be seen in the city at present. And, therefore, we think it fit to draw the attention of the authorities responsible to the actual fact and ask them to take a round about Tardeo tram terminus, Military Square Lane off Mealows Street; Carnac Road, Madhav Baug and such other localities to ascertain for themselves how many lepers are still roaming about begging in the city. One can every day see a woman in the most advanced state of leprosy sitting at Military Square Lane and numbers of them near Manekji Petit Mill, Madhav Baug and elsewhere. And yet those concerned say there are no lepers in the city.

PARSIS AND MAHATMA GANDHI.

PROPOSAL TO PRESENT ADDRESS AND PURSE.

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha writes:—

It is proposed to present an address and purse to Mahatma Gandhi by some of his Parsi friends and admirers; and Gandhiji has consented to accept the same on the 30th June next. The time and place of the meeting will be announced later. I shall be glad to receive donations from Parsi friends and admirers of Gandhiji; and intimation of their willingness to sign the address, on week days between 2 and 6 p.m. (S.T.), at 54, Apollo St. Fort, opp. Lipton, Ltd.

WHAT AILS INDIA.

The National Literature Publishing Company of Bombay announces that their new publication "What Ails India" will be out next week. The book contains the most authoritative pronouncements on five most important problems of India. The price of the book is fixed at Re. 1. The publishers assure the public that this is just the publication that was necessary at this time. Orders can be registered forthwith so that copies may be sent immediately to those who have registered their names. The office of the Company is located opposite the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.

UPPER SILESIA.

SITUATION REMAINS STILL GRAVE.

GERMAN NOTE ON HER SUFFERING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

The situation in Upper Silesia remains grave and no progress has up to the present time been made towards tracing the boundary, although six rival lines are at present before the Allies. While the British are supporting the French representations to Berlin insisting upon General Hoeffer's withdrawal, there is a disposition in the official quarters in London not to bring pressure to bear upon General Hoeffer until General Korfanty redeems his promise. Nevertheless General Hoeffer's attempts to lay down law are regarded as insufferable.

The German Press is giving prominence to the report that General Hoeffer has handed over four villages to the plebiscite police whom the Poles immediately evicted.

The German Government in a new note to the Allies impatiently exclaims that the Inter-allied Commission has found no method of ending the insurrection and declares that Upper Silesia is undergoing cruel sufferings as the result of General Korfanty's six weeks' autocracy.

MINERS' BALLOT.

AGAINST ACCEPTANCE OF OWNERS' TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

While the result of the Miners' Ballot at present is overwhelmingly against acceptance of the owners' terms, the issue is doubtful owing to the two-thirds majority rule and also the question of whether stoppage can be terminated by failure to obtain the two-thirds majority of the whole membership for the continuance of the struggle or of actual voters.

DEBATE ON FINANCE BILL.

TWO AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

During the discussion of the Finance Bill the House of Commons rejected by 174 votes to 69 the amendment to present reimposition of the Imperial Preferential rates on certain articles and also by 199 votes to 69 the Labour Motion reducing the Tea Duty.

Sir Robert Horne pointed out that abolition of the Tea Duty would only mean reduction of the four points in the index of the cost of living and would involve a loss of £16,000,000 sterling which could not be afforded.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

EFFECT OF EUROPEAN DEMONETIZATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 22.

Messrs. Montagu's Report says that the apparent steadiness of the Market is largely due to the appreciation of gold, reflected in the United States exchange and consequent indifference to make silver sales to America but behind the apparent steadiness looms the possibility of unseen powerful factors, arising out of the European demonetization of silver.

It is stated that the Reichsbank proposes to pledge 32 million ounces in order to obtain funds to discharge the German obligations to the Allies, which are due on August 31st.

The reduction in the quality of British silver coin is also resulting in a surplus stock and the fact that some sixty or even eighty million ounces of demonetized silver are being held in abeyance is a serious factor in estimating the sterling value of silver. In spite of undoubted shrinkage of the supplies, the Bull operators appear to be skating on very thin ice

SPENDING PUBLIC MONEY BEFORE SANCTION OF COMMONS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO UNIONIST PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Replying to the memorial from 150 Unionists strongly protesting against the Government practice of spending public money before sanction of the House of Commons has been obtained, Mr. Chamberlain says that he is not aware that the Government have in any way departed from the practice of their predecessors in the use of civil contingencies fund to cover the expenditure in which connection preliminary sanction of Parliament is impossible. Mr. Chamberlain declares that economy is absolutely essential at the present time and appeals to the signatories to support the Government in the extremely difficult task of restoring the soundness of national Finances.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR INDIAN.

MR. SASTRI ON DOMINIONS' TREATMENT

HIS HOPEFUL OUT LOOK IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 22.

Mr. Sastri in the course of an interview declared that the burning subject for India at the coming Conference was equal rights for Indians within the Empire, which were denied by all the Dominions in differing degrees and in this connection Mr. Sastri emphasised the distinction between the attitude of Britain and South Africa, Canada, and Australia. Mr. Sastri said he could not help wondering whether the Dominions realised the true meaning of greatness of the Empire or whether it was for them simply matter of convenience for trade connections instead of far greater and higher conception. As regards Kenya, Mr. Sastri said that conditions there were a shame to British name. Indians went to East Africa long before the British. Mr. Sastri paid a tribute to the vigour with which the India Office and the Government of India were fighting India's battles.

Referring to Anglo-Japanese Alliance Mr. Sastri declared that Indians were indifferent to it, if the reference to India was taken out. He said that there was no ground for any agreement with Japan about maintenance of Peace in India and Mr. Sastri was hopeful with regard to the outlook in India.

In his opinion Lord Reading had made an excellent start and Mr. Sastri hoped that Mr. Gandhi would turn his non-co-operation movement into some social and humanitarian channel, for example, development of cottage industries.

HISTORIC INDIAN EMERALDS

RESTORED BY INTERVENTION OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 22.

It is understood that the Government of India has intervened at Christies and secured against payment of a considerable sum two historic emeralds, each carved from a single stone, for Emperor Shahjehan. These emeralds were originally a part of the Royal Treasury at Lahore and were purchased by Lord Dalhousie and buried in the Museum in London during the war in case of dire eventualities. The Government of India deemed that the Jewels should return and negotiated with the Christies and as a result the trophies of the Great Moghul are shortly being sent back to their home.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AMERICA REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

Washington.—The American Government will not participate in the Council of League of Nations at Geneva on June 17th.

THE CROWN COLONIES.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THEIR BRIGHT FUTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 22.

Presiding at a dinner at the Corona Club to three hundred Colonial officials, Governors and ex-Governors, Mr. Churchill dwelt upon the great undeveloped resources of the Crown Colonies and referred to specially to the magnificent gift of the Battleship Malaya and her part in Battle of Jutland. Mr. Churchill spoke of the great value of personal discussions wherever possible, but in the main those on the spot must decide upon the necessary action. The empire could not be governed from Downing Street. Mr. Churchill said that the future of the Crown Colonies was bright and he hoped it would be possible to make a consortium of credits between many of the Crown Colonies and to secure loans on wider basis. Mr. Churchill concluded by saying that nothing would be lacking on the part of the Colonial Office to show that she was a fellow-servant in the same cause with those who were keeping the honour of the Empire unstained.

CONTROL OF ADEN BY COLONIAL OFFICE.

FINANCIAL DETAILS BEING DISCUSSED WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Glyn, Mr. Churchill stated that the transfer of administrative control of Aden to the Middle East Department had not yet occurred as certain financial details connected with the transfer were still being discussed with the Government of India.

HOW TO WIN BACK TURKEY.

BRITISHERS AS SUSPECTS IN PERSIA

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SPEECH AT CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 22.

Lord Carnock presided at the annual dinner of the Central Asian Society at which Lord Chelmsford was the guest. Lord Chelmsford referred to the apparent indifference of the public to the great issues in the East. He lamented the handling of the Turkish Peace question and said that while it was necessary to punish Turkey for her unprovoked participation in the war against Britain, we ought to have told her that in view of the old ties of friendship and the fact that many millions of our subjects were of the same faith we should give the most generous terms compatible with our engagements with the third parties. Thus we could probably have won back Turkey to our side and anyhow we should not be in a worse situation than we are at present, when we are violating the principle that a policy must be related to the military force available to to support it.

Persia once regarded Britain as a disinterested friend but as the result of our pressing the Anglo-Persian Agreement we are profoundly suspected in Persia To-day. The fact that we are a great Moslem power ought to influence, though it could not entirely govern our policy in this connection. We must keep in the closest touch with the Government of India, which has had peculiar opportunities for gauging the Eastern situation. The Government of India must be consulted and not merely asked for information and thus only could we restore peace and again win the confidence of our Moslem neighbours.

NO ASSISTANCE TO GREEK FORCES.

MR. CHURCHILL REFUSES TO GIVE CATEGORICAL UNDERTAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

In the House of Commons, Viscount Curzon asked for an assurance that no assistance whatever would be given to the Greek Forces.

Mr. Chamberlain replied re-emphasising that no assistance was being given but no Government could be expected to give such a categorical though indefinite undertaking.

Viscount Curzon asked for an assurance that before any assistance was given the Greeks the House of Commons should have the opportunity of expressing its opinion.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he could give no such assurance because it would limit the discretionary power of the executive and might gravely hamper protection of British interests.

ONLY 7 DAYS LEFT!

WILL YOU DO YOUR DUTY?

OR WILL YOU FAIL?

How Every one can do his bit:—

(1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.

(2) Lawyers, Doctors Merchants, and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.

(3) Propertied men to pay 2½ per cent. of the valuation of their property.

(4) All others to pay not less than four annas each.

THE NATION ***MUST*** GET . . . .
ONE CRORE RUPEES . . . . . .
ONE CRORE CONGRESS MEMBERS . .
AND
20 LAKHS CHARKHAS . . . . . .

By 30th JUNE.

PAY A VISIT TO THE CONGRESS OFFICE IN YOUR DISTRICT, TO-DAY—YOU MUST NOT WAIT TILL TO-MORROW—TO ENROL YOURSELF AS A CONGRESSMAN AND CONTRIBUTE YOUR MITE TO THE SWARAJYA FUND. ALSO DO NOT FAIL TO INTRODUCE "CHARKHA" IN YOUR HOUSE.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES TO CONFER IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

Lord Curzon is leaving for Paris on June 17th to confer with M. Briand with regards to the affairs in the East. It is expected that the Italian Representative in Paris will join the discussions.

M. BRIAND RECEIVES AFGHAN MISSION.

AMIR'S AUTOGRAPHED LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

Paris.—This morning M. Briand received the Afghan Mission from whom M. Millerand this afternoon is accepting an autographed letter from the Amir.

SHIP BUILDING IN UNITED KINGDOM.

1,707,000 TONS LAID UP SINCE MAR. 30

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 22.

At question-time Mr. Mitchell Thompson stated that 1,165 ships of the total net tonnage of 1,707,000 had been laid up in the United Kingdom since March 30th.

IRISH SITUATION.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN LORDS

LORD BUXTON FAVOURS FULL FISCAL FREEDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 22.

An interesting discussion on the situation created in Ireland by the Home Rule Act coming into operation was initiated in the House of Lords by Lord Donoughmore, who moved a resolution urging the Government to determine forthwith what amendments they were prepared to propose and to authorise opening of negotiations on such terms as they thought calculated to end the present deadlock.

Lord Buxton in his first speech in the House since his return from South Africa disclosed that he and other peers had endeavoured to explore the ground with a view to negotiations but they had come to the conclusion that in practice negotiations could only occur through the Government and he therefore urged the Premier to state how far he was prepared to go. Lord Buxton advocated giving to Ireland the fullest economic fiscal freedom.

Lord Bryce suggested enlargement of the Act especially in regard to Finance.

Lord Oranmore urges fiscal autonomy for Ireland.

The debate was adjourned until June 21st.

FOR FREEDOM FROM BONDAGE!

NAZLI RAFIA SULTANA GIVES AWAY HER HOUSE!

WOMEN AND SWARAJ STRUGGLE.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO TILAK FUND.

Under the auspices of Rashtriya Stree Samaj a very large meeting of women, representative of the different communities in Bombay, was held last evening at the Marwadi Vidyala Hall, H. H. Nazli Begum Rafiya Sultana presiding. There was a good number of speakers, including the Ali Brothers. Large collections were made by the women before-hand and at the meeting also Mrs. Naidu and Atia Begum and several other ladies collected a decent sum for the Fund. The President announced her intention of gifting away the splendid palace she is building on the Ridge Road to the nation, for the purpose of making it a home for Indian Art. The house has been built entirely of Indian material and in the style of a Moghal Palace and there will be a collection of Indian Art placed in this magnificent house. In the course of the speeches, women were appealed again and again to come to the aid of their country at this hour of its need. Mahatma Gandhi had sent a very heartening message to the women of Bombay. The Mahatma had no doubt that if the women of Bombay would but work and do the needed sacrifice, Bombay would be able to collect the sum necessary in no time. It was a happy augury for the nation to see Parsi, Mahomedan and Hindu women Working for the common good of the country at this hour, said the Mahatma.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

Mrs. Motiwalla read a message from Mahatma Gandhi asking them to pardon him if he was unable to attend the meeting. He had met his sisters of Bombay many a time and what could he say to them often and often? He was hungry for the freedom and sanctity of Hindustan and his prayer to God was that there should be chastity, fearlessness and simplicity in the Indian women. Without the blessings of women no *Dharmaraja* could be established in this land. They had to give up the use of foreign cloth within this year and for that purpose he wanted the help of his sisters. Women should consider it a religious duty to use the Charkha and the khadder, even though they might have to suffer considerable inconvenience. They must wear only those clothes which were made by their own hands. They should consider it a sin to use foreign cloth. The mill made cloth ought to be used by only the poor people. He required large funds for his work and for that purpose he wanted the help of women. If they could only work for the Tilak Swaraja Fund he had no doubt that a large sum could be very easily collected by them. It was a happy augury to see his Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan sisters working towards the fulfilment of that object.

NAZLI BEGUM RAFIA SULTANA.

H. H. Nazli Begum Rafia Sultana then said:—

When I was asked by Shri. Sarojini Naidu, on behalf of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, to accept its Presidentship, I did so with pleasure, as I myself have been feeling strongly that there was need or a women's powerful organisation as the work that lay before us was of a greater importance and perhaps of a nature hardly realised by anyone at present, and of which we shall deal with through our Sabha later, Inshallah!

I will not dwell with the present situation, but will only say that the movement started by our leaders needs our entire attention and help, and we shall gladly and willingly do all that lies in our power; but let us remember that our aim must be still higher and mightier, that we must set to annihilate the germs of human chaose and destruction, so deeply seated in the instincts of the Westerners, and this work can only be achieved by women, who are formed by nature to protect and preserve the best and highest a fact altogether forgotten by man to-day.

You know that all movements started in the world, are by the brains of man, and man has, at last, been compelled to realize that his work has brought great unhappiness, and he has attributed this failure either to his opponents or to other condition; but he has never once cared to analyse the truth that it was his own cowardice which deliberately ignored help from woman, whom he thought to be weaker than himself from the very starting point; and this is the very want of confidence and trust that has brought about this terrible upsetting of humanity all over. I warn all men not to commit this self-same, selfish, unpardonable, blunder at the time of this momentous juncture, for if the same narrow policy is persisted in, their success will be feeble, transitory, and that will be, remembered only through their habitual egoistic shortsightedness.

Sisters! During my many travels in the Occident and the Orient, I saw the same mistakes the same turmoils, the same ceaseless struggle for the so called freedom of humanity, the poor living a false life, deriving a false joy sacrificed at the altar of man's wrong system, the Orient, with stunned senses following blindly in the wake of the West; since then I have been feeling that women must come to the rescue, that things must be adjusted in the right way, and my experience has told me that the community which was the least tained by the overpowering modern effects, and therefore the best fitted for the work, were the Indian women, and that is the reason why we shall be able to give what is essential to our salvation. I want you to feel with me what grave responsibilities rest on you to carry on the work that will be undertaken by our Sabha.

MRS. A. GOKHALAY.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said the purpose of their meeting there was to collect funds for the Tilak Swaraja Fund, and there could be no such excuse that they had already paid their mite towards it. Only seven or eight days now remained and in these days they must give something at least to any one who came to them for contributions towards the funds. Their religious books had told them never to refuse a beggar. These funds were for their country and they should never send away a man empty-handed. Their leaders had now very great need of money and it was their duty to collect the necessary funds within the next few days. It was their duty to help the fund in every possible way by giving of their best. Where was the man in India who did not love Tilak? Did they mourn his loss? Then let them pay their mite towards the Fund which was raised in his name! They must also remember that it was Mahatma Gandhi who was asking them for these funds and could they refuse him? Whether they were co-operators or non-cooperators, it was their duty to pay into the Fund. They must remember that two of the greatest Indians were concerned in the raising of this fund and were they not going to give anything to it? Let them economise in every direction; let them stint themselves in other ways, let them not have costly ornaments, but let them contribute to that Fund. The Fund was going to be raised in the hallowed name of Tilak and the money was going to be spent to the best advantage of the country. The Fund was for opening up new colleges and schools and what greater good could they do than spread knowledge in this country and dispel darkness! She appealed to them again to give liberally towards the Fund.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said he was glad that so many women had come to the meeting to collect monies for the fund which was raised in the name of Tilak for establishing Swaraja in this country. It was impossible to do any work in this world without the co-operation of their women. In the land where women did not co-operate with men nothing could be done well. Any work when only done with both the hands could be done well and not when done with only one hand. That was all the difference between co-operation between men and women in the National work. With the best of intentions they would never be able to achieve much without the co-operation of women. God had created both men and women and he liked both of them to serve him; he did not want any food from them, or any personal service; what he wanted was service to humanity and the greatest service to humanity was to establish Swaraja in this country and thus free this great nation from her bondage. Were they going to free her from the bondage in which she had been placed for the past 150 years? Some people asked how they were going to ffree the country from her shackles by spinning and gathering one crore of members in the Congress fold. To that his answer was that by co-operating with the British Government they had enabled them to establish their Government in this country this bondage was due to the co-operation of Indians with Englishmen and it could only be removed by non-cooperating with them. The foreign threads which they wore on their bodies were like so many bonds and until they gave up the use of foreign cloth those bonds of theirs would never be removed. They might suppose that a small thing like the charkha was not capable of giving them Swaraja, but he would tell them that it was more potent than any thing they had. The largest imports into this country were piecegoods from foreign countries and India lost enormous sums in that way. It was shameful that cotton which was grown in Broach should be sent to England and then returned to India in the shape of finished goods for them to wear. He then mentioned the incident of Draupad' whom the Kauravas forcibly tried to make naked in the darbar which they had held for the purpose, but her modesty was save with the grace of Krishna. Indian women clothed in foreign clothes must consider themselves without any sense of modesty in the eyes of their country. They know that the late Mr. Veshwanath Mandlik used to go about in rough country made clothes because his country was unable to manufacture anything finer. Was it a matter of pride to them to clothe themselves in foreign clothes? Ought it not on the other hand to reflect shame on them if they used foreign clothes? Mill made cloth was only meant for the poorest classes because they were not in a position to purchase what was necessary for their needs. He met a mill-owner from Ahmedabad recently who told him that if Mr. Gandhi would but devote the attention to building mills which he now gave to the charkha they would be able to stop all imports into this

(Continued on next Page.)

CITY'S FIRST NATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

MR. GANDHI OPENS RASTRIYA KANYA SHALA.

NEW IDEALS OF EDUCATION

Mahatma Gandhi opened the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala yesterday morning at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya. The classes will be held at the Minerva Mansions. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen; including a number of Parsis. Rs. 22,000 have already been collected for the school and Rs. 1,705 more were subscribed on the spot.

In the course of his speech Mahatma Gandhi impressed upon the audience that the one object which they should always place before themselves was Swaraj and towards that end their energies must be harnessed. Only that education was useful and should be imparted in their institutions which would make their children love their Motherland, make them patriotic, make them realise their duty even at the sacrifice of their lives and win Swaraja before the end of the year. They had to spin and wear Khaddar; they had to right their Khilafat wrongs and the wrongs of the Punjab. Miss Krishnabai and Miss Jasalakshmi had not come there for the sake of money, but to do their duty to their country.

Mrs. Naidu said their one object was Swaraja and for that purpose they had to transmute their Lakshmi into Saraswati and Shakti. It was not for the elders to bless the work the school was undertaking but for the children to bless the work they were doing.

Money collections were made at the meeting for the Tilak Fund and about Rs 2,500 were collected.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi said he had been invited to open the School, although he had no intention of opening any schools at the present time. He had already opened many schools and they knew what his views on such matters were and it was no use repeating them. At this present critical time, in the destinies of India, they should have only one object in starting such kinds of schools and that object was the winning of Swaraja; it was not only the winning of Swaraja, but winning it within this year. Then they had also to put right the Khilafat question and their Punjab wrongs. They could not leave these two questions out of their consideration. If they were determined to win Swaraja this year they had to consider what they should do towards winning it. They should concentrate all their attention on the vital question of winning Swaraja and take steps accordingly. He for one did not think that if their children went without any education they would suffer very much. India was now suffering much and we wanted Swaraja to remove her sufferings. In the first instance they had to get strength enough to protect their children, and he must say that Indians were not strong enough to protect them. They had to realise their inherent strength for that purpose. Indians had not realised fully their ability to do things; they had not yet realised what things they were capable of doing. When people were ready to die in the performance of their duty, they became the greatest warriors, the greatest men.

DUTY ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE.

There was no greater thing in the world than doing one's duty to the country which had given with to him. Indians had to teach their children to do their duty to their country in these critical times. He would ask them even to die for their country in doing their duty. That was the primary object they had in view in opening the Kanya Shala and if they kept that ideal always before them then they deserved nothing but praise. But if they sought to teach in that school only those subjects which Government and Municipal schools did teach, then he would tell them that it was impossible to win Swaraja in that way within this year. The first ideal of theirs was Swaraja within this year, and with that end in view they should educate their children. They had to make their children realise the importance of winning Swarajya for their country and to make them alive to the needs of their country. Therefore it was that they should teach spinning in the school. Unless every one of them wore Khaddar he did not think they would get Swaraja. If they could boycott all foreign cloth before the end of this year, there would not be the slightest difficulty in winning Swaraja, and also in preserving it. Towards that object they had to enlist the sympathies of men and women and children and harness their energies. We had to make them all realise the greatness of the object we had to attain. Indians had to make their children feel for their country. If the school he was going to open that day was going to do all those things, then he would ask all parents to send their children to that institution, for by so doing they would be rendering a great service not only to themselves, but to their country also at the same time.

TO INSTIL PATRIOTIC IDEALS.

They would be able to teach their children patriotism and show them the way to win Swaraja. If, however, the parents had not yet realised what their duty to their country was then it was hopeless for them to expect their children to do their duty. His intention in asking the parents to send their boys and girls there was that the latter should use the Khaddar and also induce the former to use Khaddar. Some people might say that Gandhi was a fool in asking them to wear Khaddar. Every man had to do his duty by this country now. Every one of them had to use Khaddar and he prayed God that He would shower His blessings on the new institution which had been opened by him that morning and that He would make it prosper and succeed.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said their first task was to thank the donors for the splendid sums they had given to the institution to enable them to start it. They had to transform their Lakshmi, (the goddess of wealth), into Saraswati (goddess of learning) and Shakti (Cosmic energy). When they had succeeded in doing that they would be able to win Swarajya. Mahatma Gandhi had told them that they had to learn spinning first and then other subjects such as history, English etc. If they would spin and set an example to the poor by their industry and by their sacrifice they would be doing the greatest service to this country. To be self-dependent, to be independent of other countries, was to preserve their *izdat* (pride). Their prosperity depended on the number of charkhas they used in this country. It was not for Mr. Gandhi to bless the work they were going to undertake, but for the children to bless the work he was doing for his country and to help it on towards success.

THE TEACHERS INTRODUCED.

Mahatma Gandhi said he had forgotten to tell them one thing and he had been reminded of it by Mr. Banker. It was not their intention first to start such schools, unless they got the teachers they wanted They had now succeeded in securing the services of Shrimati Krishnabai and Shrimati Jasalakshmi. The former was the Principal of the Crosthwaite Girls' School at Allahabad and he had met her there while he had been to that city. He had had a talk with her then about non-co-operation and also with other women teachers there and Miss Krishnabai had proposed to come down to Bombay to help him in his work to the best of her ability. She was from Maharashtra and she did not like to live in Allahabad; she had been to America for her education and was well-educated. She had not come to Bombay for the sake of money, but for doing service to her country. It was impossible for Miss Krishnabai to do this work all alone. She was a Maratha lady and they wanted some one to look after the Gujarati girls and for that purpose they had Miss Jasalakshmi Dalpatram Kavi who was a first assistant in the Mahaluxmi Training College at Ahmedabad. Even before starting this school she had left her post and was living in the Ashram at Ahmedabad. She had come down to Bombay to do her duty to the country, although she hated living in a big city like Bombay. But she had a duty to perform and that was to look after the Gujarati girls. Indians could with the fullest confidence send their children to this school and leave them in the hands of these two able ladies.

MRS. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said it was impossible that their institution could not succeed when it was started after the name of Lokamanya Tilak and opened by a man of the stamp of Mahatma Gandhi. She appealed to the parents to send their children with every confidence. There were many schools in Bombay, but this was the first National school and their children would be getting the ideal national education. Those who wanted to help them in the winning of Swarajya should in duty bound send their children to that school. Many a time she had been asked to open a national school for girls, but she had neither the necessary teaching experience, nor the money to start such an institution. Now that the school had been opened she hoped that Indians would send their children to the school. As for spinning, even children from the Municipal schools were attending her spinning classes, and she hoped that even if they did want to join the national institution they would come there to learn spinning.

COLLECTIONS FOR SWARAJ FUND.

Collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund were then made and some ornaments and much money was collected. A Parsi girl gave her gold bangle, and a Parsi gentleman a cheque.

Mr. Gandhi said many people were telling him that the Parsi community was not giving any money towards the Fund. He wanted to tell, them, however, that it was not a fact. He had received help from them before, he was receiving it now and he had every confidence he would receive it in the future.

A gold watch and chain which a gentleman had given to the Swaraj Fund was auctioned and bought by Mr. Jethalal, a broker, for Rs. 600 who again gave it to the Swaraj Fund. A sum of Rs. 1,705 was also collected there by contributions from some brokers and merchants present there.

GIRLS' EDUCATION IN KATHIAWAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

CONDAL, June 18.

The Monghiba High School is the first institution of its kind in Kathiawad. It was the first to send up and pass a lady pupil at the Bombay Matriculation. This year three pupils appeared at the Matriculation and all of them passed securing a cent per cent result and winning laurels for the Monghiba High School. This unique success has been achieved by the untiring and zealous efforts of His Highness the Thakore Saheb who takes a keen interest in the educational advancement of his people. He has made female education compulsory in village schools and made the Central Girls Echool in the capital a model institution for the spread of western culture. Of the successful candidates one has joined an Arts College and in her we hope to see the first lady graduate of Kathiawad.

CABLE ITEMS

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hogge drew attention to the grievances of the demobilised officers detained in India and Mr. Montagu replied that he believed that both they and their families would be provided with passages very shortly.

Mr. Marcus Samuel has chosen title of Lord Bearstead of Maidstone.

The Rotary Convention concluded at Edinburgh on Thursday last amid manifestations of Anglo-American friendship.

TEMPLES OF LIBERTY.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

MRS. NAIDU AMONG STUDENTS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu paid a visit to the Bombay National College yesterday afternoon, when she addressed the students on the National Work. In the course of her speech she said that she never gave advice to anybody and she never asked to do others what she could not do herself. But whenever she met her young friends she took delight to tell them how to face oostacles and difficulties as she had to have and overcome in her turn. When Principal Puntumbekar had asked her to come and speak to them she responded readily, but thought as to what she could tell them except what they heard from many platforms. That day she was going to speak to them of the Congress Work or the National Work that was opening before them. She could take for granted that the money required by the Congress would be coming from the pockets of those who were poor and from the purse of those who were rich. But the supreme need of the country to-day was of youngmen and young women, with hearts full of courage and spirit of sacrifice. The College to which they belonged and which she deemed as the Temple of Indian Liberty, was founded on the sacrifice of others. There was one factor in this college which they had not had in any other and it was the spirit of sacrifice for which she called it the Temple of India's Freedom and looked upon them as the young High priests of Indian Liberty.

BE NOT AFRAID OF SPINNING WHEEL.

Continuing, the speaker said over and over again they heard the same platitude that now was the time for action and she would explain to them what they meant by actions. That morning she met Mahatma Gandhi and asked him as to what she should tell those youngmen and the Mahatma told her that the only thing that she should tell them was that they should not be afraid of the spinning wheel. She, therefore, appeared before them to interprete that message in their own way. At the present moment they needed above all things practical education. The spinning wheel, as Lala Lajpat Rai said the other day, had become the symhol of Swaraj. Their economics, mathematics, astronomy and the mistry had all been combined in the spinning wheel at present, and they all had to be dedicated to the poor who were always with them.

But before interpreting the message to them, she would like to speak to them, about discipline. Discipline was the very great need of the land to-day. There were men and there was money in the country and the only thing required was discipline to use them. They were required to meet together for the common discipline of brotherhood so that the future of India might be as mighty as was the past. They needed now self-made organisation for the liberty of the nation and that implied that at last the day of co-ordination and systematic service had come. The supreme problem of every nation in the world was education and those who came by the inscription "Raised by the fathers of England for the hopes of to-morrow" would realize to what the present prosperous condition of England was due. It was a country of perfectly educated men and perfectly educated women. That little country was not determined to arrest from her neighbours what was not hers, and that was the education that made democracy a reality there. It was not through enthusiasm but through education that the freedom of a country was won.

SPINNING WHEEL EVERYWHERE.

Continuing further, the speaker said there was another aspect of the little spinning wheel for it was the spinning wheel that bound the ages together. As it was the same plough that came down from the age of Adam and Eve it was the same spinning wheel which the Mahomedan Prophet's daughter had used and now it was the same spinning wheel which she saw in Gujerat, Punjab and everywhere. Now their duty was to introduce the spinning education in every little village home. She wanted them all to learn that their National school was built with the Himalayan snow on the one side and the Ocean on the other. Every day it would present itself for the searching examination of their ability, and it would not try their ability in a battle field but in the village cottage of the farmer.

TRUE EDUCATION.

Concluding, the speaker remarked that the education wanted of them at present was the perfect surrender to discipline and the building of personal character of every man, and that was the legacy that they must leave to their posterity. Another essential thing for them was joy and to carry the message of happiness. They should now abandon the slavish psychology that nothing great could be done without maiutaining a serious look. Their life should be filled with beauty, the beauty of sacrifice and beauty of every thing.

PRINTER OF "GANASAKTI" ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

SYLHET, June 21.

The printer of the paper "Ganasakti" has been arrested on a charge under section 153A for articles published on May 24th and released on bail. The press and office were searched and some papers seized.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and halfpence; and Demand Bills one shilling three and seventeen thirty-seconds pence.

FOR FREEDOM BANDAGES!

(Continued from previous Page.)

country. The speaker then asked him how much money he required to build enough mills to clothe all the people in this land. The mill owner told him that he would require ten crores and ten years to build so many mills? But was India going to wait for all those ten years in the bonds of another nation? They wanted Swaraja this very year and they were not going to wait for ten years. Therefore, they had to use the charkha. It was impossible to continue one moment more under the heels of a foreign government than was absolutely necessary. It was in their own hands to snap those bonds by which a foreign Government made slaves of them. And in this act, great act of liberation they wanted the full co-operation of Indian women. Why did he require the co-operation of women? Because they had suffered most in the Punjab. While men had been killed outside, women had to sit in their houses suffering and their modesty was publicly outraged and they had been insulted. Therefore it was the duty of women to exert their utmost for the attainment of Swaraja. Mr. Mahomed Ali then mentioned the case where a European soldier was let off with a fine for insulting an Indian woman and then gloating over the incident. Where else could they have got such justice? Let them therefore get themselves free from such a bondage? Let them give of their best for the sake of their country in her hour of need, for freeing her from a foreign yoke. If women had any self-respect any love for their country and pride in their country, then let them give liberally out of their possessions! Men might be cowards and might funk, but in the hands of women their *izzat* lay, for women did not want any honours from the Government. In their hands the honour of their country lay at this moment In time of war it was the Rajput woman who first sacrificed herself, who immolated herself. For the sake of their country, for the sake of their religion, for the sake of their freedom, let Indian women give liberally of what they have!

MR. J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said they should not think that it was a contribution to the Tilak Swaraja Fund that they were giving. Let them take it in the light of a loan to their country. To-day the self-respect of their country, of their cause and of their men depended on them. Many of them had contributed to the War Loan which brought them interest at the rate of six per cent. But the interest on the loan which they were going to give to their country was not such a paltry sum. It was freedom from bondage for ever and ever! It was a peace loan, and not a war loan, and every one of them, men women and children, should contribute to it. One crore was certainly a large sum, but it was not a large sum for so many Indians. It was not a large sum for the object they had to achieve. It was not a large sum for the winning of Swaraja. It was not a large sum for freeing themselves from the foreign bondage. If they but exerted themselves for the remaining seven days they could very easily collect this large sum. He did not think that it was a difficult thing to achieve. If necessary, he felt sure that the women of Bombay alone could give that sum. If they would but give their jewellary they would be able to collect more than a crore for the achievement of freedom and for preserving it for ever.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Moualana Shaukat Ali said he had been going over the whole of India and he had found it impossible to say what he liked to Mahomedan women on account of their *purdah*. But in Bombay their women were taking part in public affairs, were looking after their business, and were even speculating in shares! That being the case could any one blame them if they gave any money to the Khilafat Fund or to the Tilak Swaraja Fund? He appealed to the women of all communities, Parsis, Mahomedans and Hindus to come to their help at this moment. Men might say anything when they were outside their homes, they might do anything they liked, but before their womenfolk they were like lambs and they had to take their orders from their women. They were powerless before their women, and what man was there in India to raise his voice against a woman if she wanted to give anything to the Fund? In the hands of women the *Izzat* of India now lay, and were they going to disappoint their country? Men might cooperate with Government, they might go to the Government House, but their women remained at home and did what they liked independedtly. They did not cooperate with Government, they did not take part in their affairs, and therefore it was the women's duty at the present time to come to the country's aid.

MRS NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said they were told that by their own strength women would achieve freedom and realise their self-respect. This was the time for them to prove the truth of that! This was the time for them to prove that they were determined to win Swaraja for this country! She had been to see Mr. Gandhi that morning and she had told him that Indian women were full of self-respect, full of pride, and full of patriotism, and if they wanted to do any service to their country they would do it willingly without any sign from him. Women must therefore, do their duty to their country now. By their work alone they would prove their worth to the whole world. Nazli Begum Sahiba would announce to them what she was going to give to the country, and she hoped they would follow in her footsteps and try to imitate her. In the mofussil towns women had given liberally towards the fund and Mrs. Naidu hoped the women of Bombay were not going to fail in their duty now.

NAZLI BEGUM SAHIBA GIVES AWAY HER HOUSE.

Nazli Begum Sahiba then said:—

Sisters!. You have been particularly fortunate in having the privilege of being benefitted by the sincere advice of some India's greatest women and men, and I want to tell them how much we have appreciated their stirring words, and my last word to you is to point out that our immediate need is simple and little, i.e. get Charkhas—spin your own yarn and wear your own homespuns! Secondly, belong to the Congress, and lastly, give *all* you can at present, even if it may be with difficulty, for *Swaraj*, which means freedom from bondage, and independence from a people who have in every way proved that association or contact with them is utter misery and degeneration to us.

So far as I am concerned my only regret is I am not in a position to do as much as I should like to. I may tell you however, that the Swadeshi house "Ajyane' Rafaat" that I am building, for the past two years and which has cost me all my efforts has been built with the intention of giving it as a gift to the nation, if all goes well and pray it will prove to be the means of preserving our Arts, that have been so brutally crushed and overpowered by Western meechanism, like all finer sentiments of human beings!

Atia Begum then announced the amounts of the funds collected by several ladies for the Swaraj Fund, which amounted to a respectable figure. Collections were again made on the spot.

PT. MAKHANLAL'S CASE

(From a Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, June 20.

A case under Section 124A against Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi began to-day before Mr. Pardhi, Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The sum and substance of the charge against the accused is that at Bilaspur District Conference he made a speech, which, as a whole, is alleged to bring into hatred and contempt Government established by law, and to excite disaffection towards it. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who is at present conducting the case for the crown, asked for an adjournment of the case to the 25th June on the ground that the Government Council, Mr. Paisley, was unable to appear, owing to illness. The accused formally protested against his liberty being restricted to suit the convenience of Government, but refused to apply for bail, it being against the principles of non-co-operationists to apply for any kind of favour. The case was adjourned to the 25th instant.

The accused was escorted by armed European and Indian police officers. There was demonstration in the town, thousands of people parading the streets and going to the Court singing national songs. It is alleged the police displayed unnecessary force. Many prominent public men from Jubbulpore and Raipur came to see the trial.

CONGRTSS WORKER SENT TO JAIL.

A FATEHPUR PROSECUTION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

The latest conviction is that of M. Shamlal President of Congress Committee, Fatehpur for disobeying an order under section 144 C.P.C. and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 65, or seven days simple imprisonment. The accused elected to go to jail.

5 LIQUOR SHOP PICKETERS ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

RANEBINNUR, June 22.

Abdul Gafar Saheb Khatib, a Khilafat worker was arrested yesterday evening on a charge of theft from a drunkard, and four other volunteers were severely beaten while picketing near a liquor shop. A great commotion prevails in the town.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

C. P.'S REPRESENTATIVES

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 22.

The following gentlemen were elected to be members of the All-India Congress Committee: (1) Mohmed Samiulakhan, (2) Mr M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, (3) Dr. B. S Moonjee, (4) Mr. M. R. Alekar, (5) Mr. B. R. Deshmukh, (6) Mr. Phatak, (7) Dr. Gangadharrao Deshmukh. The first four are from Nagpur and the remaining three from Chanda, Bhanda and Wardha respectively.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 22.

Mr. Fazli Hussain, Minister of Education, Punjab, replying to the deputation of Indian Christians of the Punjab, who urged representation on local bodies promised to remove their anxiety when the Municipal and the District Boards Acts would shortly be amended in the Legislative Council, and pointed out that the extension of communal representation, abolition of which the deputation welcomed in another part of the address, was surely not the way to achieve its final abolition.

A Punjab Government Communique announces the Government's opinion that the compulsory system of registration of marriages is the most desirable reform, although they recently negatived the proposals of certain Boards in the matter.

The Poharkar contempt of Court case has been adjourned till the 1st July.

THE KALIGHAT DISTURBANCES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF ANGLO-INDIAN DRIVERS.

FINDINGS OF OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The Bengal Government resolution on the disturbance at Kalighat on February 18th during the tramway strike when one man was killed and three were wounded owing to the opening of fire, gives the conclusions of the Additional District Magistrate appointed to inquire into the matter. He found *inter alia* that the Tramway Company should have taken precautions and informed the police, that the responsibility for the origin of the disturbance rested entirely with the strikers, that responsibility for its development rested with the Anglo Indian drivers and conductors, that its further development was due to the ineffectiveness of police action, owing to the absence of a leader, that Mr. Hannah, the Deputy Commissioner should not on his arrival have allowed the cars to start when the crowd remained in possession of the field, that firing then became absolutely necessary and it was lawful that a fatal shot was fired subsequently by a Sergeant but identification is not satisfactory.

SHOOTING CONDEMNED.

Regarding these conclusions, the resolution points out, that the police were aware that cars were to be run and as the company were not committing an unlawful act, it cannot be said that they were responsible. The Governor agrees as to the responsibility of the strikers and says that Anglo-Indians were certainly in the wrong to the extent that passers by were wantonly assaulted. Regarding Mr. Hannah's action, the issue is whether, one party should be debarred from carrying on lawful avocations, because another party is prepared by unlawful means to prevent him. Regarding the fatal shooting of Private Sergeant the resolution says that the evidence is hopelessly in conflict. It is clear that the sergeants evidently with a view to screening one of their number have failed to tell the truth, and it is impossible to determine who fired the fatal shot. The Governor-in-council can only unreservedly condemn the attitude of the Sergeant concerned. He had given instructions for a full departmental enquiry into their conduct with a view to the infliction of suitable punishment. The compensation of the family of the man killed will also be taken up departmentally. Proceedings also will be taken against all officers whose conduct had been held worthy of blame.

RISE IN COST OF LIVING.

MADRAS PUBLICITY BUREAU'S FIGURES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 22.

In pursuance of the scheme agreed upon at the conference in Delhi in January to record prices of important articles of domestic consumption in the chief industrial centres of India and to find out the increase in cost of living, the Madras Publicity Bureau has received retailed prices of important articles in the presidency. It shows an increase in price in January 1921, as compared with January 1914 for cereals, rice of all varieties, ragi, dhal etc., of 68 per cent. and in ghee, gingelly oil, coffee, sugar, kerosine oil, salt, tamarind etc., of 64 per cent. In the absence of percentage of rise of price for fuel, clothing and rent, the bureau is unable to give correct figures but says that so far as any inference could be drawn, the cost of living has risen in Madras, since the beginning of war in much the same proportion as in Bombay, which was in January 1921, 69 per cent. in April 60 per cent. and in May 67 per cent. more than in July 1914.

MADRAS SURVIVORS' FUND.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 22.

At the instance of Col. W. H. H. Johnson, a meeting was held, Lt-Col. Symons presiding, when it was decided to invite ex-officers to associate themselves with the Madras Survivors' Fund by payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10 and also to subscribe to a fund to be used entirely for relief of necessitous ex-service men. The Madras Survivors Fund is not an independent organisation but only a corresponding branch of Earl Haig's Fund. The Secretary's address is the Madras Fund.

HINDU LAW REFORM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 21.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer M. L. A. writes supporting the suggestion of the editor "Indian Social Reformer" about the formation of an association for the promotion of legislation on Hindu law topics.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 21.

A communique says:—The total amount of subscriptions to the Government of India loan on the opening day (20th June) amounted to Rs. 109, 110,300.

Mr. J. C. Adams, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Public Prosecutor for the Madras Presidency outside the limits of the Madras City.

The Viceroy granted interviews on June 21st to Mr. Pir Tajuddin, Bar-at-Law, Mr. G. D. Birla and Khan Bahadur Miam Abdul Hamid.

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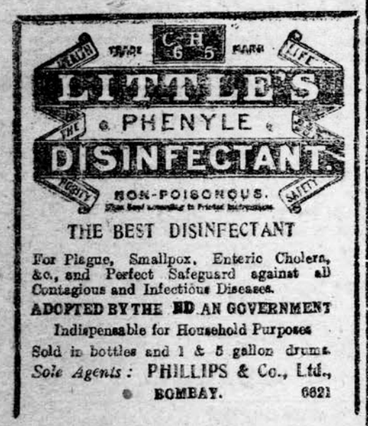

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NANKANA SAHIB CASES.

PUNJAB GOVT. EXPLAINS DACOITY CHARGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 21.

A Punjab Government press communique says:—

With reference to the allegation that Sikhs interested in the Gurdwara movement are being harrassed in the criminal courts by prosecutions for dacoity in cases to which the charge of dacoity is not applicable the following statement is issued for general information:—

Apart from two cases where the charge of dacoity was dropped at an early stage, there are only four cases connected with the Gurdwara movement in which Sikhs have been prosecuted for dacoity. In none of these four cases has dacoity been charged in connexion with the seizure of land or buildings. In all these four cases given below the allegation is that the accused carried away moveable property. (1) Jhamkar Kalan case (Lahore district). It is here alleged that the accused carried away six swords which were subsequently recovered from the Takht Akal Bunga at Amritsar; (2) Atari case (Nankana Sahib)—it is here alleged that a box containing cash and ornaments and other moveable properties valued altogether at over Rs. 3,000 was carried away by the accused; (3) Chunnerkoti case (Nankana Sahib)—it is here alleged that the accused robbed a woman of a pony and a boy containing cash and jewellery valued altogether at over Rs. 2,500, (4) Manek case (Lahore district)—it is here alleged that one gun, one revolver and other moveable property valued altogether at about Rs. 378 were carried away by the accused.

STRIKE OF STEAMER STAFF AT GOALUNDO.

STATEMENT BY COMPANIES' AGENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GOALUNDO, June 20.

The following circular has been circulated this morning by the Joint Agent of the Steamer Companies at Goalundo:—Among Serangs and drivers of the I. S. N and R. S. N. Companies who have been on strike as a result of the coaly trouble at Chandpur, the following telegram has been received from Calcutta, which we pass on for your information: "Misleading statements are being circulated with a view to create more trouble between the staff and the company; asserting we are dismissing Serangs and drivers and proposing to victimise, also refusing to acknowledge union. There are all untrue. All steamer staff will be reinstated whenever they are prepared to run their vessels. There will be no victimisation. Any properly constituted union will be recognised. All staff representation will as in past receive sympathetic consideration when running is resumed."

A Bengali translation of the above was also given along with the circular. The circular has been favourably received and the Serangs are waiting for instructions from Mr C R Das.

COCHIN HARBOUR SCHEME.

DREDGING OPERATIONS IN FULL PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, June 20.

The Madras Government have requested the Collector of Malabar to reassemble *ad hoc* a committee and ask them to prepare a schedule of rates calculated to give a return of about Rs. 2 per ton and to say whether they are prepared for early introduction of the Cochin Port Trust Bill, and whether they would advise the constitution of Cochin into a separate port and crediting of all dues levied in respect of ships calling at Cochin to a single fund entitled the Cochin Port Fund, etc. Experimental dredging operations are now in progress, conducted with the aid of a dredger in a manner that will complete the dredging operation in 1922 and, if successful it will be possible to proceed with dredging a larger channel in the following year.

CITY TENANTS PROTECTION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 21

In the light of discussion by the committee which assembled in Madras in the beginning of this month to consider the provisions of the City Tenants Protection Bill, the Bill has been redrafted by the law members of the Madras Government and it is understood had been forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for sanction. It is expected that sanction will be received in time for the introduction of the bill in the August session of the Legislative Council.

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TEN RULES OF HEALTH.

Dr. Shri Ram, State Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir has published the following "Ten Rules of Health":—

Jump out of bed early happy and cheerful. Sincerely repeat "To show bright looks, to speak brave words, to have joyous thoughts, to do knightly deeds I promise." Rinse your mouth with water. Sip one pound of water. Take water on your palm and sniffle it. Rub your entire body with the palm of your hands combined with deep breathing in front of an open window.

2. Visit the latrine punctually. Wash your hands with good clay or soap. Clean your teeth, tongue, palate and throat thoroughly with a green twig or tooth-brush and powder for it cures bad stomach and offensive breath. The mouth and nostrils must be thoroughly flushed with water to get rid of phlegm sticking inside.

3. Then enjoy cold water bath. First pour water over head and body, followed by a brisk rub down with a rough well squeezed wet towel. Once at least every day the whole surface of the skin should be given an air and sun-bath by exposing it to the action of the sun's rays. Take a regular and systematic exercise in open air for 15 minutes to induce vigorous respiration. Exercise in open air cleanses the mind, sharpens the intellect and dispells depression. Keep your head erect, breathing through the nose.

4. Your dress should be loose and flowing; never under any circumstances pressing upon any part of the body. The garment next to the skin should be daily cleansed. Let your dress be neat and clean. Keep your finger nails cut clean. Allow no dirt to accumulate under them. Avoid tight boots and shoes. Combing of hairs is necessary. It removes dirt, dust insects.

5. Be punctual at meals 'Don't eat when you are mad or bad or sad, only you are glad." Do not eat even a morsel between two meals. Let your food be nourishing rather than palatable. Wash your hands rinse your mouth before and after each meal. Remember you have 32 teeth in your mouth so you must chew every morsel 32 times at least. Ancient Rishis advocate a diet consisting of vegetables, oils, fruits, nuts, cereals, etc. Milk is a wonderful beautifier and builder of flesh. But you should eat rather than drink milk. Sip it; the smaller the sip, the better the results. Lassi (curd and water 1-3 part respectively) is the best prophylactic against most of the diseases. Take a cupful of it every day, for it prolongs life. It is a nice principle to fill only half the stomach with solid food, a quarter with liquid, and to leave the rest for air. End your meals with fruits. Fruits stimulate and improve the appetite and digestion, act as laxative, supply the salts necessary for proper nutriment, purify the whole system, and impart strength and vitality to the weak and the invalid. Apples are nature's blue pills. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. Almonds give strength to the eyes, nuts build the brain, grapes are especially useful in gastric and intestinal ailments. Eat salt sugar sparingly. Do not drink while eating nor eat while drinking. Drink a glassful of water an hour before and 2 hours after meals. Water drinking is simply taking an internal bath. It is better to fast than to feast. "Continue feeling cheerful and thankful so long as you are eating." "After dinner rest awhile, after supper walk a mile."

6. Tobacco, tea, coffee, alcohol, opium, bhang, charas, etc. are drugs not food, and in health should be utterly avoided. They are disastrous to the brain, ruinous to the stomach and fatal to the heart. It should be your imperious duty to abstain altogether from flesh, meat, tobacco and alcohol, and thus arrest the rapid deterioration of the race and overcome the greatest scourge, consumption or white plague that afflicts the human race.

7. Do not read in bad light. Never lean over the desk. Always sit upright. Don't read or write when your eyes feel tired. Let the light come from behind and over your left shoulder.

Hold your book about 14 inches from your eyes. Wash your eyes with pure cold water before and after study. Reading while walking or moving in a carriage is injurious. After every fifty minutes take 15 deep breaths, more and better work will be done with less effort. Protect your eyes from sand, smoke, dust, stone etc. Let not any strong light directly fall upon your eyes. Rub your left eye if any foreign body enters into your right eye and *vice versa*.

8. On retiring be sure to have your bladder thoroughly emptied and your mouth rinsed. Drink a glassful of water, review your days task. Sleep early between (9 p.m. and 5 a.m.) happy and cheerful. Sleep in a single bed with windows open top and bottom, head and face uncovered, go to bed at the same time every night. An hour's sleep before midnight is worth more than 2 after.

9. Rub ordinary oil vigorously over your entire body at least once a week. Hold your body erect with chest forward and shoulders back when walking or sitting.

Look up and smile.

Be joyous, no matter how things go.

"Scatter the brightness wherever you go."

"Wear a face that will smile at grief;
Bear no grudge for time is brief;
Lives are many that need relief."

10. Never fear; fear is faith in evil. It has a freezing and benumbing influence upon the body. Anger affects the body like a consuming fire. Worry is an epidemic more deadly than all the diseases put together; worry never mends, it always ends its victims. Worry is mental anarchy. Self-pity in its effects upon body, mind and soul resembles the ravages of tuberculosis. Envy is a combination of anger and self-pity. Jealousy is a mixture of fear, anger and self-pity. Beware of them. Self control is the master key to all our troubles. Strengthen your will power and show courage, gentleness and cheerfulness in your daily life.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

SCHEME OF STUDIES.

(A) ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Admissions into the First Year, Third Year and Fifth Year Classes of the Central Hindu College will begin on the First July 1921. Students seeking admission are required to present themselves at the Office of the Principal, Central Hindu College in the C. H. C. Buildings at Kamachha. The tuition fees for the First Year, Third Year and Fifth Year Classes are Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and Rs. 75 respectively for the whole session. The subjects taught in the post-graduate classes are English, Philosophy, Economics, History, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany. In the pre-graduate classes, almost all the subjects allowed by the Regulations will be taught, including Persian, Geology; Zoology and Botany Special facilities exist for the training of selected M.A.'s and M.Sc's in research work under Dr. Ganesh Prasad to enable them to proceed to the D.Sc., degree in Mathematics.

On account of a recent decision of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Allahabad University an I.Sc. of the Benares Hindu University is on the same level as an I.Sc. of the Allahabad University. The Biology B.Sc.'s of the Benares Hindu University have the same privilege of exemption from the B.Sc. Examination as is enjoyed by the Biology B.Sc's of the Allahabad University.

In addition to a fair number of college scholarships, there are 76 University Scholarships of merit ranging in value from Rs. 10 p.m. each for the first year students to Rs. 75 p.m. each for M.A.'s or M.Sc's desirous of working as researchers. The total number of students, who will be free or half-free as regards the payment of tuition fees, will be nearly one hundred. In the pre-graduate classes, viz., the Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. a scholarship of merit can be held only by a first division man; in the fifth year and sixth year classes a scholar of merit must be either a first divisioner or a secon-divisioner The research scholarships are open only to promising and distinguished M.A.'s or M.Sc's desirous of devoting themselves wholly to research work.

(B) ORIENTAL LEARNING AND THEOLOGY.

Admissions into the *Pravesika* Class, the first year of the *Madhyama* and the first year of the *Sastri* will begin on the 15th July, 1921. Students seeking admission are required to present themselves at the Office of the Principal, College of Oriental Learning in the C. H. C. Buildings at Kamachha. A large number of scholarships are tenable. No tuition fee or any other kind of fee is charged in any class.

(C) VOCATIONAL STUDIES.

Like the Central Hindu College and the Colleges of Oriental Learnings and Theology, the two vocational colleges, viz., the Teachers' Training College and the Engineering College, re-open on the 15th July, 1921. The Training College prepares graduates in Arts or Science for the L. T. degree and has one year's course. Forty scholarships are tenable in that college; each scholarship being of Rs. 20 p.m. No tuition fee is charged

In the Engineering College, the course for the B.Sc. degree in Engineering covers five years and for admission to this course the minimum qualification is success in the I.Sc. Examination of any Indian University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as the candidate's optional subjects. For further details application should be made to Principal Charles A. King, B.Sc., A.R.C.S,c. Hindu University, P. O. Nagwa, Benares City.

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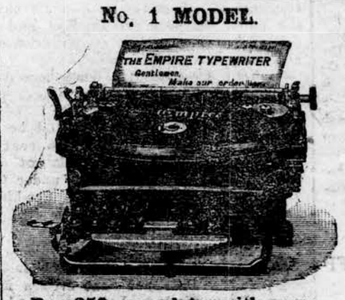

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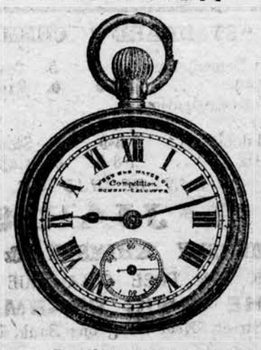

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